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## Brezhnev Reiterates Criticisms To Vance

By Bernard Gwertzman  
MOSCOW, March 28 (NYT)—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance was confronted today by sharp Soviet criticism of President Carter's human rights policies and a reserved attitude toward his new proposals for limiting strategic arms as the United States and the Soviet Union began talks.

But after a day of discussions, Mr. Vance said that his spirited exchange over human rights this morning with Leonid Brezhnev, the Communist party leader, had "cleared the air" on this question and that it would probably not arise again during this visit.

This afternoon, with Mr. Brezhnev absent and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko heading the Soviet side, Mr. Vance outlined in detail the Carter administration's two alternative proposals for resolving the longstanding strategic arms deadlock.

The initial Soviet reaction, according to Mr. Vance, was cool. The Russians said they would take the U.S. ideas under study and reply later this week.

**Soviet Preference**  
And in their own discussion of strategic arms questions, Mr. Gromyko and other Soviet officials repeated their preference for concluding the treaty under terms they had proposed last year but which were rejected by the United States.

The general mood after two days of talks by Mr. Vance with Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Gromyko was described by the secretary only as "businesslike." The Russians had no official description. There were clearly disagreements between the two sides.

Yet it also appeared as if the Russians, despite continuing concern over Mr. Carter's human rights policies, particularly as they involve Soviet handling of dissidents, were ready for serious talks on arms control, the Middle East and other items on the lengthy agenda for the talks due to last until Thursday and perhaps longer.

In fact, Mr. Gromyko, in a last-minute change of heart, hinted at a major shift in Soviet Middle East policy that could facilitate the reconvening of a Geneva conference.

**PLO Question**  
Discussing the procedural problems caused by Israel's refusal, backed by the United States, to invite the Palestine Liberation Organization to a conference, Mr. Gromyko asked—according to the U.S. side—“Can't we decide on participation at the conference itself?”

Then, in his summary of Mr. Gromyko's remarks, skipped over the Middle East discussion, Mr. Vance said he was interested in the comment but that it was necessary to probe the Soviet position more deeply before conclusions can be drawn.

Until now, the Russians had insisted that the PLO be invited to any new conference. The United States had proposed last year calling a preliminary conference to decide on PLO participation and Mr. Gromyko seemed to be moving in that direction, even though he did repeat sup-

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AFTER JUMBO JETS COLLIDED—Remains of the KLM 747 involved in Sunday's crash in the Canary Islands.

Toll Estimates Range From 562 to 576

## Cause of Canaries Jet Crash Still Undetermined

From Wire Dispatches

SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE, Canary Islands, March 28.—The death toll in yesterday's runway collision of two jumbo jets was estimated today at 562 to 576 and an investigator reported that the Boeing 747s had crashed into each other "nearly head on" at the airport on this Spanish island.

Spokesmen for the two carriers involved, Pan American and KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, put the toll at 576 in the collision, the worst disaster in civil aviation history. The figure of 562 was issued by Spanish government authorities.

KLM said 245 persons, tourists

and crew who had flown here yesterday on a charter flight from Amsterdam, were killed when the collision occurred as the 747 sped down a runway at 186 miles an hour.

Pan Am said that 328 persons died and 68 survived among the 396 aboard its flight. It had originated in Los Angeles Saturday with 384 passengers heading to the Canary Islands to begin a cruise in the Mediterranean.

Fourteen passengers joined the flight in New York, two airline employees went aboard here in Santa Cruz and the plane carried a crew of 16.

Spanish officials said that of 72 reported survivors, 11 were in

grave condition. Fifteen of those in the Pan Am jet's first-class compartment were said to have emerged almost unscathed.

The president of the International Air Transport Association, Spain's Manuel de Prado, said at a press conference that the two 747s were facing each other on the takeoff runway before the crash.

A survivor, John Amador, 35, of Marina del Rey, Calif., telephoned his father and said that he "looked out on the runway and saw the [KLM] plane coming right at him," his father said.

The KLM plane was "gathered speed to take off and the Pan Am jumbo was maneuvering to take its place behind the Dutch airliner in a line of planes waiting to leave," Mr. de Prado said. An official in the airport control tower said yesterday that the planes had run into each other "in poor visibility."

**Situated in Hills**  
The civil governor of Tenerife, Antonio Oyarzabal, said two key questions that an investigating judge would have to decide were whether the KLM flight had received permission to take off and whether the Pan Am plane had already started to turn off the runway, into the taxiing lane, as instructed.

Airport workers said jumbos used the Tenerife runway to taxi into takeoff position because the taxi lane was not large enough for such big planes. Asked to comment on this point, the civil governor said it was subject to official scrutiny.

Newsmen at his press conference were told that there was no ground radar at Tenerife's airport.

"This is the crucial point be-

cause it means the control tower cannot follow the movements of planes on a screen but has to rely on visibility instead," the chief press spokesman for KLM said.

No official statistics for yesterday's visibility was available, Mr. de Prado of the IATA said.

The two jumbos had been diverted to Tenerife after a bomb explosion at the main Canary Island airport in Las Palmas.

**Leftists Claim Role**  
An Algeria-based leftist movement demanding independence for the Canaries has claimed responsibility for the blast.

Spain's air-traffic controllers have been conducting a slowdown, working according to the rulebook, for eight months in a campaign for better equipment and improved working conditions.

But an official in charge of Spanish airports said that the slowdown had nothing to do with the collision. He said the control tower at the Los Rodeos Airport here had been operating normally.

Even in his speech tonight, Mr.

## In Anticipation of '78 Vote French Cabinet Resigns; Barre Is Kept as Premier

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, March 28 (NYT)—The government of Prime Minister Raymond Barre resigned tonight in the wake of the crushing municipal election defeat this month and Mr. Barre was immediately reappointed to form a new government.

Explaining the move on television tonight, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said that a new, smaller Cabinet would be appointed to prepare for the national elections next March.

The French President, admitting that the strong gains of the left in the municipal elections had been a "lesson" to the government, said the new Cabinet's role would be to prepare reforms and carry through an economic recovery plan. But his prime role, he said, would be to restore unity in the ruling coalition and draw up a program to rival the Common Program for Government of the left.

"I will be perfectly frank with you," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said. "The next elections will engage the future of France, not just for a few months but for far longer. The choice must be a clear one."

**'Reasonable Evolution'**

The President said that his role in the coming months would be to explain the election choice so that the people knew they were choosing between "reasonable evolution" and the Common Program. "I don't want you to say a few months afterward, as the French have at times in the past, 'we didn't know, we weren't warned,' and by then France has made a choice that is irrevocable."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's calm tones in no way reflected the political nervousness, if not panic, that has reigned in Paris since the municipal vote. Not only were seven government ministers beaten in various city races—some of whom will certainly leave the new government—but also Jacques Chirac, the new Gaullist mayor of Paris, already has hardened his position and made an understanding between Gaullists and Gaullists more difficult.

Even in his speech tonight, Mr.

Giscard d'Estaing touched on the basic difference that still separates the two groups. The President said that the municipal defeat was due to "resistance—



Raymond Barre. UPI.

structural, mental and privileged," to his reforms. It was an obvious reference to the difficulties he had with Mr. Chirac and the Gaullist parliamentary majority in passing some of his reform bills.

Believing that the ruling coalition would not make the promised changes, the President said, Frenchmen were saying to themselves: "Since the changes are so difficult within the majority, we will go further still and vote for the opposition."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing will meet Mr. Chirac tomorrow for the first time since the Gaullist leader resigned as prime minister in August. Both have called for a reconciliation of the coalition groups even as they stressed their remaining differences.

Just yesterday, in a speech at a Gaullist meeting, Mr. Chirac indicated his opposition to one of the government's most prominent proposals.

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## Zaire Army Said to Quit Headquarters in Shaba

By Michael T. Kaufman

KINSHASA, Zaire, March 28 (NYT)—Zairian Army units have reportedly withdrawn from Mutsahata, the regional command headquarters in western Shaba Province from which operations against Katangan invaders were coordinated.

Although government spokesmen here stuck to previous denials of the town's capture, missionary, railroad, mining and unofficial military sources said that Mutsahata came under shelling Friday night and that Zairian forces retreated to the east.

The government here was to have flown foreign journalists to the town Saturday to show that it was still under Zaire's control, but the trip was canceled at the last minute because of what a military spokesman called "inclement weather."

The town had been the westernmost point held by Zaire along a rail spur and road from the critical mining center of Kolwezi to the region now under Katangan control. It was reported last week that Zairian troops had been massed in Kolwezi, preparing to launch a counteroffensive against the invaders.

**Mineral Wealth**

If, as many sources claim, Mutsahata is now in the hands of the Katangans, they are only 100 miles from Kolwezi, where the huge Geminaux Copper Co. has its mines. The miners' wealth of Shaba Province accounts for 70 per cent of the foreign exchange earnings of this country and Geminaux accounts for nearly 70 per cent of this share. There are 4,000 Europeans working employed by the state-owned company and their dependents, who live in Kolwezi. Most are Belgian.

Catholic missionaries here reported on the basis of radio communications with Kolwezi that the city itself was calm. Nonetheless, the fall of Mutsahata would be a devastating blow both to Zaire's army and to the continuing rule of President Mobutu Sese Seko.

In fact, the slow and deliberate advance of the Katangan forces has given great weight to the assessment of diplomatic sources who say that the Zairian Army is poorly trained, poorly paid, poorly fed and highly disorganized. Bolstered by the support of at least some of the people of Shaba, the invaders seem to have consolidated their control of the areas they have taken. They are reported to have established administrative centers and are said to be distributing food in the region.

What their intentions may be is a topic of continuous diplomatic speculation here. The invaders themselves have declared in broadcasts on seized missionary radios that they want to bring down President Mobutu. There are indications that the diverse armed opponents of Mr. Mobutu in Paris and London have met to coordinate activities.

**Podgorny Vows Soviet Backing to Black Liberation**

LUSAKA, Zambia, March 28 (UPI)—Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny today called for the "liquidation of colonialism and racism" and proclaimed "solidarity" with the people of southern Africa.

Mr. Podgorny, in Zambia on the second leg of an African tour, met Joshua Nkomo, a Rhodesian nationalist; Sam Nujoma, the leader of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO); and Oliver Tambo, acting president of the South African National Congress (ANC), for more than two hours.

After the meeting, a Soviet communiqué said that Mr. Podgorny pledged that "the Soviet Union would permanently support the liberation struggle in southern Africa." Mr. Podgorny leaves for Moscow tomorrow.

**Castro Cancels Visit**

LUSAKA, Zambia, March 28 (Reuters)—Cuban President Fidel Castro has canceled a planned visit to Zambia because it would have clashed with the stay here of Mr. Podgorny, a government spokesman said today.

## Sarkis Defies Top Rightists, Appoints New Chief of Army

By Henry Tanner

BEIRUT, March 28 (NYT)—President Elias Sarkis, overruling opposition from rightist Christian leaders, today named a new commander for the divided Lebanese Army.

The President acted at a special Cabinet meeting a few hours after his foreign and defense minister, Fouad Boutros, narrowly escaped death when a large bomb wrecked a floor of his duplex apartment while he and his family slept on the other floor.

The appointment of Col. Victor Khoury as army commander was regarded as one of Mr. Sarkis's first major moves to assert his authority since taking office with Syrian support in September. Col. Khoury, a Maronite Christian, is regarded as a politically neutral officer. He replaced Gen. Hanna Said, who had been close to the rightist Christian leadership.

Col. Khoury, 48, is a career officer who served as commander of armored units and as commander of northern Lebanon. He did not take sides in the civil war.

**No Significance**

Until this morning, informed government sources had expected the appointment to go to another Christian soldier of similar back-

ground—Col. Habib Pares. The fact that Mr. Sarkis chose Col. Khoury instead has no political significance, sources said.

Two former presidents, Camille Chamoun and Suleiman Franjieh, had warned Mr. Sarkis in strong terms not to change the army command at this time.

Rightist Christians in Ashrafieh, the Christian quarter of East Beirut, staged a "protest strike" against the change of commander, closing down most of the offices, shops and some schools in the area.

Lebanese politicians favorable to Mr. Sarkis today expressed gratification that he took the first step toward creation of a new national army by appointing a new commander despite rightist Christian warnings.

The Syrians are pressing Mr. Sarkis to reconstitute the divided and paralyzed army as a first step toward stability.

Mr. Chamoun, Mr. Franjieh and some members of the Phalangists, the largest rightist Christian party, are in their own words "violently opposed" to the creation of a new national army now because this reduces the power of their private militias.

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## To Our Readers

Due to faulty transmission, stock listings in this edition are not accurately aligned and contain numerous omissions. The International Herald Tribune regrets any inconvenience.

## Cartier Carries Out a Campaign Promise U.S. Policy Review Delays Arms Sales Abroad

By Lee Lescaze and George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, March 28 (WP)—President Carter is holding up action on about \$6 billion in U.S. arms sales abroad under an undecided moratorium that has been in effect since his administration took office nine weeks ago.

Mr. Carter said on Jan. 24 that he did not contemplate "an abrupt and total termination" of arms sales but no sale requiring notification to Congress has gone forward since he occupied the White House.

The purpose of the moratorium is to give government officials time to draft the new administration's arms-sale policy.

White House Press Secretary Jody Powell denied yesterday that there is such a moratorium but said that Mr. Carter is reviewing the situation, as promised during his election campaign last fall.

"The President has not really put a moratorium on arms sales abroad," Mr. Powell said. "The President asked that he personal-

ly have a chance to review major arms sales before they're consummated. It's just a process of him doing what he said he was going to do."

**Trade Balance Involved**  
Former Presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald R. Ford encouraged arms sales partly as a way to strengthen the U.S. balance of trade after the price of oil quadrupled in 1974.

Mr. Carter, in contrast, promised during his election campaign to change the arms-sale policy, which he called "as cynical as it is dangerous."

Leslie Gelb, director of the State Department's Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, is running the interagency review of arms sales. The first deadline was March 15. White House officials said they now hope to submit Mr. Carter's arms-sale policy paper to Congress late next month.

Although the State Department has been heavily engaged in the preparation of the new policy memorandum, it has already made recommendations of approval or disapproval on roughly

\$6 billion in arms sales and sent them to the office of the White House national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, where they remain.

Perhaps the most controversial of these sales is \$1.4 billion in improved Hawk missiles for Saudi Arabia, a commercial sale agreement signed by the Raytheon Corp. with the Ford administration's approval last June.

Mr. Carter has said that he wants to be involved personally in the decision on such controversial arms sales. Last month he canceled a sale to Israel of CBV-72 concussion bombs that Mr. Ford has approved in October.

**Effect on Israel**  
Mr. Carter's campaign statements urging a reduction in arms sales and his repeated statements that nothing should be done to endanger the security of Israel would appear to conflict with approval of the Hawk sale.

On the other hand, defense contractors, the Pentagon and the Saudi Arabians want the Hawk sale to go through.

Defense industries are troubled by the delay in arms-sale approvals, although none is complaining publicly. Corporations are faced with the problems of meeting increased costs while holding to prices decided an general months ago.

The Wright Corp. of Dallas has planned its hopes for surviving as a major aerospace contractor on getting permission to sell 110 A-7 attack jets to Pakistan.

Almost all U.S. military sales abroad are to NATO nations, Iran, Israel or Saudi Arabia. There is little controversy over the sale of NATO purchases. Mr. Gelb said in a Foreign Policy magazine article during the winter.

Arms sales were "not a problem of quantity except for the Middle East area," he wrote before joining the administration.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee already had acted, asking the administration to submit a study of the policy implications of arms sales in the Gulf area before approving any more sales to that region.

One result of the presidential

## Pledge to New Parliament India to Move Quickly to Expand Freedoms

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, March 28 (NYT)—The new Indian government, in its first detailed policy statement, promised today that it would "immediately" begin reversing the authoritarian course that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had set for the country in the last year and a half.

"The people have given a clear verdict in favor of individual freedom, democracy and the rule of law, and against executive arbitrariness, the emergence of a personality cult and extra-constitutional centers of power," the acting President, B. B. K. Dasappa Jetti, said in the formal opening address to a joint session of Parliament.

The speech, which was written for the ceremonial head of state by Prime Minister Morarji Desai's government, laid heavy stress on personal liberties, musing no words in its condemnation of the previous government.

**'Free Expression'**

"The most urgent task is to remove the remaining curbs on the fundamental freedoms and civil rights of the people, to restore the rule of law and the right of free expression to the press," the speech said.

Specifically, the government promised to repeal a press censorship law that was enacted a year ago, to review, "with a view to repealing," the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, under which thousands of political prisoners were held without trial and to try to amend the Constitution "to prevent the abuse of the power to declare emergency," the power under which Mrs. Gandhi's government took its most extreme actions.

The proposed limitation of the emergency power will be part of "a comprehensive measure" to amend the Constitution to restore the balance between the people and Parliament, the judiciary and the executive, the states and the center, the citizen and the government," the speech said.

Difficulties Seen  
But, despite the nearly two-thirds majority that Mr. Desai's Janata party government has in the lower house, it could have difficulty amending the Constitution. Amendments also require two-thirds approval of the upper house, which is still controlled by the Congress party, and some of them must also be approved by the state governments, which are still in Congress hands as well.

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The new Parliament is the first one that India has ever had with an official opposition—the Congress party. The rules state that to be formally recognized, an opposition party must hold 10 per cent of the seats in the house and no single party has ever done that before, which is an indication of how dominant the Congress party used to be.

In the old house, it had more than two-thirds of the seats. Now it holds 153, which is considerably less than a third of the total of 542.

Although most of the 10-minute speech—read first in Hindi and then in English—was devoted to civil liberties, it also covered foreign policy, promising to "follow a path of genuine nonalignment" and the economy, promising high priority to "the development of agriculture, agro-industries, small and cottage industries, especially in rural areas."

It also promised that the government would "pursue firmly and vigorously as a wholly voluntary program," and said that the degree of compulsion recently practiced in the sterilization drive, which was a principal issue in the electoral campaign, had "caused a major setback to the program, which is vital for the welfare of the nation."

Mr. Podgorny, in Zambia on the second leg of an African tour, met Joshua Nkomo, a Rhodesian nationalist; Sam Nujoma, the leader of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO); and Oliver Tambo, acting president of the South African National Congress (ANC), for more than two hours.

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**Castro Cancels Visit**  
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SWORN IN—India's new defense minister, Jagjivan Ram (left) took office yesterday in a New Delhi ceremony. At the right is External Affairs Minister A.B. Vajpayee.



## NATO Calls Danish Arms Budget Low

Less Than Hoped for, Luns Says in Letter

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, March 28 (UPI).—A strong complaint about the Danish defense effort has been sent to Copenhagen by NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns, who said that the Danish budget is not "what NATO had hoped for and deemed necessary."

The letter, addressed to Danish Defense Minister Orla Moller, says that the budget set out in the new Danish defense agreement, which covers the next four years, falls short of the expectations of other NATO nations.

Mr. Luns said that the NATO Defense Planning Committee welcomed some of the agreement's "positive elements"—including the fact that the budget has been made inflation-proof—but he referred to the NATO defense review, which states a need for all to undertake measures above current plans.

He also said in his letter: "In order for Denmark to achieve these objectives, an annual increase of about 3 per cent in real terms in defense expenditure would be required."

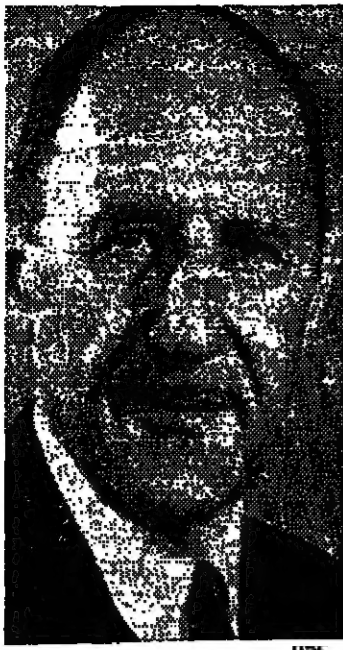
Not Fully Sufficient

"The increases foreseen by the agreement are not, however, fully sufficient for the force improvements covered by NATO goals. They will still leave some deficiencies in Denmark's contribution to the common defense."

Last year, Denmark budgeted for defense 2.6 per cent of its gross national product, a figure that has been raised to 3 per cent in 1977 and each of the next three years. By comparison, France budgeted 3.8 per cent of its gross national product for defense last year, West Germany, 3.4 per cent, and Britain, 5.1 per cent. None of these countries have yet determined current or future defense spending.

Mr. Luns concedes that the Danish agreement does provide a stable basis for defense planning but calls for more precise plans in the area of Danish responsibility, the Baltic.

NATO officials admit that Denmark is going through economic difficulties but they deplore the fact that the Danes are trying to save on defense. Their concern is heightened by the fact that Warsaw Pact naval and air



Joseph Luns

units harass Danish forces in the Baltic and off Jutland.

NATO officials believe that the build-up in the Baltic by the Warsaw Pact during recent years means that the Baltic and air forces of Eastern European nations need more space in which to operate.

The Baltic, whose narrow approaches make it effectively a gateway for the Leningrad area, has always been especially significant to the Warsaw Pact. In wartime, it would be essential for enemy forces to act against any attempt by Denmark to seal off Baltic waters.

## U.S. Delaying Arms Sales

(Continued from Page 1)

review memorandum will be the establishment of an arms export control board, according to reliable sources. State Department officials see the board as a way to reduce Pentagon leverage in making deals for selling arms abroad.

The board will be chaired by Lucy Wilson Benson, under secretary of state for coordinating security assistance programs. The board's members will include members of all concerned departments plus an observer from the White House's National Security Council. The board will make its recommendations to Mr. Carter through his national security adviser.

Mr. Carter and Cabinet officials have stressed that other nations must cooperate with the United States if conventional arms sales are to be reduced throughout the world.

The President told a group of editors and publishers at the White House on March 4 that he had discussed the problem with officials of Britain, France, West Germany and the Soviet Union and found them receptive.

In its fiscal year 1977 report to Congress, the Pentagon said: "Although U.S. sales agreements peaked in 1974, the demand for military exports worldwide is unlikely to lessen precipitously in the near future, regardless of U.S. unilateral reactions."

The United States, however, is by far the biggest arms salesman in the world. In 1974 it sold \$10.8 billion worth and in fiscal 1976 \$8.3 billion, according to Pentagon figures.

## Press Agencies Confer

BEIRUT, March 28 (UPI).—Representatives from 51 Arab and African news agencies are meeting in Tripoli, Libya, this week to discuss greater coordination and possible mergers of Third World news media, the Libyan radio said.

## Congo Jails 4 In the Killing Of President

Ex-Premier, 3 Others Receive Life Terms

BRASSAVILLE, Congo, March 28 (UPI).—A Congolese military court today sentenced four persons, including a former premier, to life imprisonment and began a purge of the army following the assassination of President Marien Ngouabi, officials announced.

The military government renewed warnings against any attempt by "legislators to profit by the present situation to create hatred and division and promote disorders."

Brassaville continued to be calm, although a dusk-to-dawn curfew was maintained. The officials said the former premier, Pascal Lissouba, the former first secretary of the Congolese Workers' party, Claude Ernest Ndalla, and Antoine Mayimou and Robin Mongala were sentenced to life imprisonment for alleged complicity in the murder of Mr. Ngouabi.

One of the condemned men was said to be the brother-in-law of former President Alphonse Massamba-Debat. Mr. Lissouba was premier under Mr. Massamba-Debat from 1963 to 1966. The former president was executed by a firing squad last week.

## Organized Assassination

The former president allegedly confessed to organizing Mr. Ngouabi's assassination in hopes of regaining power. Mr. Ngouabi had overthrown him in 1968.

The officials said that the military government had cashiered Col. David Moukoko and put him and three former junior officers under house arrest in the hinterlands. Three other ex-officers were simply put under house arrest. The seven were accused of being "incorrigible reactionaries."

Following the former president's execution Friday, six persons were executed Saturday. Four of them were Mr. Ngouabi's bodyguards, convicted of complicity in his slaying.

The two others were convicted of complicity in the murder March 22 of Rev. Cardinal Baisanga, the archbishop of Brazzaville.

The cardinal's death followed Mr. Ngouabi's by four days. The prompt trial and execution of the cardinal's alleged slayers appeared to be an effort to forestall any outbreak of tribal warfare.

Cardinal Baisanga, Mr. Massamba-Debat, Mr. Lissouba and Mr. Ndalla were all members of the Lari tribe from the northern part of the Congo Republic.

Mr. Ngouabi, like most of the officers of the present military government, was a member of the Mbouli tribe of the southern part of the country.

## Ugandan Coffee Is Well Guarded

MOGADISHU, Kenya, March 28 (AP).—Armed guards now accompany truck convoys hauling Ugandan coffee to its Kenyan seaport to discourage hijackers.

A 35-truck convoy carrying 515 tons of coffee arrived yesterday under heavy guard. Armed Kenyan police stood guard as the sacks were unloaded and loaded in Ugandan Coffee Marketing Board warehouses.

Many shipments have been hijacked in the last few weeks, port officials reported. The coffee is then smuggled out of Kenya and sold for huge profits abroad.



UNSEASONAL—Snow fell in London and Paris yesterday, a week after the start of spring. Here a British pedestrian makes his way through the snow and traffic.

## Carter's Policy Departures, Stand On Rights Confuse Europe Allies

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS, March 28 (UPI).—The Carter administration's decision to confront the Soviet Union directly on human rights and to conduct "an open foreign policy" has provoked official dismay, much bewilderment and a touch of admiration in Western European societies accustomed to secretive and often cynical governments.

Serious new strains with West Germany have emerged. Other Atlantic Alliance governments complain privately that the man who promised during his campaign to treat traditional U.S. allies with new respect is leaving them far more in the dark than did Henry Kissinger.

President Carter's bold departures to foreign policy appear to be winning stronger support in public opinion than in the bureaucracies that must deal with the consequences of U.S. decisions.

Many of the problems are the inevitable results of a change of administration in Washington, to which Western Europe must still look somewhat nervously for its ultimate military survival.

"A new administration can never tell the Europeans enough that we love them or reassure them as much as they want that our nuclear protection is their nuclear protection," said a U.S. diplomat in Europe. "There is so much electricity in the air right now that lightning is bound to strike some place."

But Mr. Carter's decision to have the White House move quickly and strongly on arms control, human rights, the Middle East and nuclear nonproliferation is having a growing impact on U.S.-European relations, a survey in Western Europe by the Washington Post indicates. Key points of change include:

• A much softer U.S. line toward West European Communist and Socialist parties is emerging. "The White House has reportedly decided that its strong defense of political freedom in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union has to be matched by moving away from the rigid opposition to Communist political roles in Western Europe by the Nixon and Ford administrations."

• West Germany is showing itself far more resistant to U.S. entreaties and pressure. Public quarrels over nuclear technology exports and economic policy have not moved the Germans, "who are more confident and less willing to give in on bread-and-butter issues in return for the U.S. holding the nuclear shield around Europe," a U.S. diplomat said.

• Personal relations at the top level are having an inordinate importance as the still largely unknown President deals with European governments. Mr. Carter and British Prime Minister James Callaghan hit it off splendidly and U.S.-British ties have not been disturbed at all by the human rights fuss.

European diplomats have noted that Mr. Carter's meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin was a prickly one and that Israel's position in Washington does not appear to have improved.

Some diplomats feel that the

failure of Mr. Carter and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to arrange a meeting between Washington and Bonn. Their first meeting will be in London in May at the summit meeting of major industrialized nations, where Mr. Carter may feel compelled to confront Mr. Schmidt on the disputes over economic policy and nuclear exports.

The most serious strains continue to be bilateral ones rather than the general issues of human rights and morality in foreign policy. U.S. actions on the Concorde supersonic airliner cast a far larger shadow in France than did President Carter's letters to Soviet dissidents and debates over "linkage."

The issues on which West European policy-makers appear to be focusing seem significantly different from those that have dominated U.S. attention, such as the statements by U.S. Ambassador to the UN Andrew Young and the dispute over the nomination of Paul Warnke as chief arms control negotiator.

The gap between Mr. Young's pronouncements and the State Department's policy statements has stirred some confusion here. "We wouldn't mind Young being a point man if we just knew how far behind him 30 U.S. Carter was," said a diplomat familiar

with the military patrol. It is that Mr. Young has used to describe his role.

"We now get a lot of questions about what policy is," a U.S. diplomat in a European capital acknowledged. "What they all boil down to is: 'Does Carter know what he is doing?' Our answer is an immediate 'yes,' of course. But I don't really know. It's no point the Europeans complaining about not being consulted because it is clear that Carter is not even consulting the State Department on many things."

## Vital Aspects

Senior policy-makers in Europe seem to be more concerned that the Carter administration is not focusing on the trade aspects they think vital to successful alliance building and maintenance. They wonder if he is ready to embark on the trading they think some of his objectives will require.

"It is all fine to hit the Germans over the head for a while," said an Alliance official, "but at some point down the road Carter is going to hit a crisis and suddenly start asking, 'Where are the Germans? Get them on this! Will they come running to help them?'"

Mr. Carter's push for a cut in European conventional arms sales to the Third World is given little chance of being accepted unless the U.S. market is opened to European arms manufacturers. That seems an unlikely prospect but it is the kind of trade-off that policy-makers in Europe feel the administration has not thought through.

In a sense, Mr. Carter's actions only underscore again how vulnerable Europeans are to remonstrations or comprehensive agreement by the superpowers. A new strategic arms limitation agreement could rule out development of the Cruise missile by Britain without the British having a word to say about it.

The Dissident Issue

West Germany fears that its program of reuniting divided families and visits across the Berlin Wall is impeded by the human rights controversy. France, with an interest in keeping Soviet support for the increasingly strong French Communist party at a low level, is resolutely refusing to give Soviet dissidents any encouragement.

The European governments also have to cope with the domestic political impact of the human rights dispute. Mr. Schmidt's conservative opposition is already asking why he is not following Mr. Carter's lead more forthrightly.

The Dutch and Danish governments, which have foreign policies far more responsive to public opinion than do other Common Market countries, have given full support to Mr. Carter's declarations on human rights.

Independent and moderately leftist French newspapers that have been critical of U.S. foreign policy for a decade have begun to welcome "a new America, perhaps naive but moral."

U.S. Embassies are relaxing prohibitions on contacting Communist officials and issuing them visas to the United States. And reassurances that the United States will not intervene in the internal affairs of other countries are taking on credibility.

"Carter seems to be decentralizing foreign policy and that makes it more difficult to read," a European foreign ministry official said. "But that is only part of the problem. There doesn't seem to us to be anybody looking at the broad picture to see where all this activism and morality is supposed to take us. That is our main concern now."

## Junta's Future Put in Question

## 5 Alleged Coup Plotters Face Thailand Trial, Death Penalty

By David A. Andelman

BANGKOK, March 28 (NYT).—The leading figure in Thailand's military junta said today that the five leaders of Saturday's abortive coup would stand trial in a military court. According to other military officials, the charges may include treason, which carries the death penalty under the martial law now in effect.

The decision to investigate and then try the five defendants, who include a senior army general, was reached early today after the failure of repeated efforts to find a country that would accept the five as exiles. Gen. Kriangkarn Channanand, a deputy supreme commander, said at a news conference this afternoon.

He said that senior officials of the Supreme Command "knew, seven or eight days before, that something like this would happen," but the possibility was dismissed because "Gen. Charnard Hiranyasri (the alleged mastermind of the coup attempt) was no longer in a command and was not well liked."

Political Outlook

"It's going to rain, it will rain," Gen. Kriangkarn said when asked if he feared a renewal of such attempts to overthrow the present military junta and its civilian-front government. "But I can tell you that the

army is united and will do its best," he continued. He added that the military believed that others, including civilian politicians, had a role in planning the attempted take-over, which involved the movement of 300 soldiers into Bangkok before dawn Saturday.

There was still considerable uncertainty here today as to what Saturday's action meant for the future stability of the government and the 24-member military junta that is the real power behind it.

A wide investigation into the background and planning of the coup was launched today by a 28-man team of senior police officers, all reporting directly to the Supreme Command and the junta.

## Detention Sites

Gen. Charnard was reportedly under detention at the police academy. The four other alleged plotters—his son, a colonel and two majors, all from the 99 Army Division in Bangkok—were reported under separate detention at a military complex on the northern outskirts of Bangkok.

Gen. Kriangkarn said that preliminary evidence showed that it was Gen. Charnard who shot and killed Gen. Arun Thavatharn, a popular and senior army general, who was the lone casualty of the coup attempt.

## U.S. Journalists Boycott Opening Of Talks Over Kremlin Limitation

MOSCOW, March 28 (NYT).—The U.S. correspondents in Moscow had their own confrontation with the Soviet Union today as it seemed to end in a draw.

For reasons not completely clear, the Foreign Ministry press section insisted that it would only allow seven Americans to be present for the opening of the talks in the Kremlin, although in the past for similar meetings as many as 15 were permitted to watch.

Backed by the Voice mission, the reporters, who number about 30, including those on the Vance plane, said that unless more than 7 were allowed none would go.

The Russians never increased the total and no newsmen went. All photos and movie film were subsequently supplied by the Russians. But the Foreign Ministry, upset by the squabble, has promised that a larger group might be allowed in later in the week, perhaps for the closing meeting.

## Sarkis Picks Army Chief

(Continued from Page 1)

and might block their plans for decentralization. They want to divide Lebanon into separate regions, each with its armed forces and police.

"If Mr. Sarkis had let himself be intimidated into inaction, it would have been interpreted as an abdication to the point where Chammoun would have become a de facto president able to impose his policies," a Lebanese politician said, reflecting a widely held view.

According to this reasoning, the death of Kamal Jumblatt eliminated the most prominent figure nationally on the Moslem side and among the leftist parties and created a vacuum that will not be filled for a long time.

The resulting imbalance, the reasoning goes, left Mr. Chammoun and Mr. Franjeh in such a position of strength that they are trying to impose their policies on Mr. Sarkis, who has been slow in asserting himself despite his Syrian backing.

At stake are at least four major issues—the army, decentralization, south Lebanon and the Palestinians.

The target of the bomb attack, Mr. Sarkis, an Orthodox Christian, has emerged as one of the most influential figures in the government and is known to be one of the closest advisers of Mr. Sarkis.

The attackers have not been found.

## Portugal Applies For Entry in EEC

BRUSSELS, March 28 (Reuters).—Portugal formally applied today to join the European Economic Community.

Portuguese Premier Mario Soares has obtained the support of the EEC's nine heads of government for the application but formal acceptance must wait for the next meeting of community foreign ministers on April 5. Given then, negotiations on entry will probably not begin before next year and could last more than two years.

## 3 Die in Tribal Wars

PORT MORESBY, Papua-New Guinea, March 28 (Reuters).—Three persons were killed and five were taken to a hospital when rival tribes, armed with bows, arrows and axes, clashed in remote provinces here police said.

## Vance Hears Soviet Views

(Continued from Page 1)

port for the PLO being present eventually in Geneva. Mr. Vance and Mr. Brezhnev were flanked by their aides, opened their talks this morning in the Kremlin with formal statements and replies outlining each side's analysis of U.S.-Soviet relations and the world scene.

## Issue Raised

It was at this point that the human rights issue was raised at Mr. Vance and his aides had anticipated. Before leaving Washington they said they expected some "heated exchanges" on the topic given Mr. Brezhnev's sharp criticism last week of Mr. Carter's policies which he had said amounted to interference in Soviet affairs.

According to Tass, Mr. Brezhnev began by stressing Soviet desire to join with the United States in seeking "constructively acceptable solutions" to all problems. But he then added that there were some examples of U.S. policy that "do not square with the principles of equality and noninterference in the internal affairs of each other and mutual benefit."

If these principles are not observed, Mr. Brezhnev said, "the constructive development of relations between the two countries is impossible." Tass reported.

Mr. Vance said that in response to Mr. Brezhnev "I made reference to the fact that our human rights position springs out of fundamental values that we hold that we have different societies that we have different values that we do not intend to single out the Soviet Union in what we say about human rights, that our concerns are universal in nature and that we will continue to do what we believe is appropriate in the overall question of human rights."

## Deep Cuts Sought

On the strategic arms questions, Mr. Vance told the Soviet officials that the United States preferred to seek agreement "making 'deep cuts' in the force level of 2,400 strategic nuclear arms set by each side in Vladivostok in 1974."

If this approach is not accepted to the Soviet Union, he said, would a "fallback" position of signing an accord at the 2,400 level but leaving aside two contentious issues, whether the new U.S. Cruise missile is to fly medium and long range distances should be in effect, and whether a new Soviet bomber, known in the west as a Backfire, should be in the air.

It is believed that the United States is ready for cuts the would bring the agreed ceiling from 2,400 to as low as 1,500.

## Java Tree Branch Kills 7

JAKARTA, March 28 (Reuters).—Seven persons were killed when a branch of a large banyan tree fell on a crowded public square in Jakarta today, police reported.

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## Pentagon Denies Charge

## Aspin Says U.S. Army Units Falsify Readiness Reports

WASHINGTON, March 28 (UPI)—Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., charged yesterday that U.S. Army readiness reports in West Germany were falsified or otherwise misrepresented to show units in a higher state of combat readiness than they actually were.

He cited reports on nine units from April through August last year and accused Gen. Frederick Kroesen, who commanded the headquarters to which the units were assigned, of encouraging the deception.

As evidence that the practice was more widespread, he also cited a study sponsored by the Army War College last year that reported 40 per cent of army personnel interviewed said they had been placed under "unjustified pressure" at some time to raise readiness ratings.

Rep. Aspin said that misrepresentation could lead military and civilian leaders to believe that units are far more ready for combat than they actually are, creating potential situations in which ordering troops into combat "could be a disaster."

Army units report the combat readiness status of both equipment and manpower to commanders on a weekly basis and the commanders report the status to Washington once each month.

Using the weekly reports for the nine units, which ranged in size from an engineer company to a brigade of the 2d Armored Division, Rep. Aspin's office said that they were "peaked" to show maximum readiness on the weeks they were forwarded to the Pentagon but fell to lower levels the rest of the time.

The scores of most units were moved from the second readiness level—between 80 and 90 on a scale of 100—to the top ranking, he said.

Others, he said, showed bigger fluctuations, however. An armored reconnaissance unit went from an overall score of 83, which is classified as not ready for combat, to 90 in the week that the report went to Washington, it then fell to 63 and 58 during the next two weeks.

Out of Action

Various equipment items were crossed off as inoperative. Units on some reports said in one case two tanks and a personnel carrier which were crossed out to achieve a maximum readiness level were listed as out of action in the weeks before and following, Rep. Aspin said.

The congressman cited a memorandum from an officer quoting the general, who then was commander of the VII Corps in West Germany, as saying last August that commanders should "continue to peak" for report.

The memo quoted Gen. Kroesen, who was promoted to full general last November and now heads the Army Force Command at Fort McPherson, Ga., as saying that the continuing "peaking" practice was designed to "give me assurance you are doing your best and to practice the maximum number of vehicles running on short notice in case war happens tomorrow."

Deception Denied

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—The Army denied today that the monthly reports were "deceptive, distorting or falsifying about peaking."

A spokesman said that peaking—quickly bringing equipment up to readiness—was a "management tool to let a commanding officer determine his unit's readiness at that particular time."

The Army also said that it was ordering a change in reporting procedures so units would rate themselves over an average period instead of on the day the report was completed.



MAKING DO—Employees of a store in Helsinki were forced to use flashlights yesterday because of a continuing strike over wages by power plant technicians.

## Special Vote Set June 7

## Homosexual Rights Issue Is Dividing Miami

MIAMI, March 28 (UPI)—A bitter fight is shaping up here as Miami's controversial "gay rights" law heads for a referendum in early June.

Forced by a petition drive which gathered far more signatures than needed, the Dade County Commission has voted to call a special election June 7 to decide the fate of a newly passed ordinance which prohibits discrimination against homosexuals in employment, housing, labor unions and private education.

Now both sides are gearing up for a campaign which has already attracted national attention because of the involvement of singer Anita Bryant, Miss Bryant heads Save Our Children, Inc., the group which secured the petitions and which has spear-

headed opposition to the gay rights law, passed Jan. 18.

Bob Green, Miss Bryant's husband and business manager, said the first salvo in the Save Our Children campaign was the appearance of full-page advertisements in the Miami Herald yesterday and in the Miami News today.

"This is not a campaign to kick the homosexuals out of where they've always been," Mr. Green said. "It's strictly a defensive measure on our part. Save Our Children contends that passage of the law will enable homosexuals to 'recruit' youths."

That accusation is reiterated in the advertisements, which charged that the ordinance will allow homosexuals "to provide 'role models' for the impressionable—that is, the right to tell all society, especially our youth, that homosexuality isn't wrong, just 'different' and, of course, 'gay.'"

Such charges are denounced angrily by supporters of the ordinance. "This is absolutely a specious argument," said Ruth Shack, the commissioner who introduced the bill. Bob Barker, spokesman for the Dade County Coalition for the Humanistic Rights of Gays, which is coordinating the gay campaign, pointed out that crime statistics show that society has more to fear from the heterosexual molester of female children than from the homosexual molester of male children.

Miss Shack and Mr. Barker say the real issue is human rights and that they expect to win the election when voters realize that. "We hope to mount a full-blown political campaign with newspaper ads, television and public speakers," Mr. Barker said. At the same time, he decried the necessity of holding an election.

"We are being forced into a referendum which shouldn't take place," he said. "I don't believe we should repeal human rights legislation." He pointed out that 35 other cities in the United States already have similar laws and that Congress is considering a national law.

That the issue has national dimension already is evident. "As of Thursday," Mr. Green said, "we have received over \$19,000 in unsolicited funds from out of state. We are getting 1,000 letters a day now and have seven people assigned to do nothing but open and sort mail. Any time you get mail in that quantity you know you're stirring a lot of people. The national support has already amazed us."

He also cited a resolution passed earlier this month by the Arkansas House of Representatives supporting Miss Bryant's fight.

Mr. Barker said his group, too, has been receiving letters, telephone calls and financial aid from other parts of the country as well as locally, both from gay and straight supporters, though not in the same volume. Many of them, he said, are "terrified by fear of a witch hunt."

The gay community also is nettled by the editorial flip-flop of Miami's most influential newspaper, the Miami Herald, which originally praised passage of the ordinance. Ten days later it repudiated that support, saying it was "a manufactured issue created by those who want to flout their new-found deviate freedom," and said that none of the gays had presented any evidence that they were being discriminated against.

## Tax Charges Seen in U.S. Korea Probe

By Anthony Marro

WASHINGTON, March 28 (UPI)—The Justice Department's investigation into alleged influence-buying by agents of the South Korean government is now focusing on possible tax violations by two former Democratic congressmen, Richard Hanna of California and Cornelius Gallagher, of New Jersey, according to sources familiar with the investigation.

The concentration on the two men is significant, the sources said, because the government has not yet been able to make criminal cases against any of the dozens of sitting congressmen who have been linked to the Korean lobby and the Justice Department is hoping to bring enough pressure to bear against Mr. Hanna and Mr. Gallagher to persuade them to testify against others.

Both men have had close relationships with Tongsun Park, the wealthy businessman and Washington social figure who is said to have been deeply involved in the influence-buying activities, and both, when they were in the Congress, served on committees that were important to U.S.-South Korean relations.

Both men have been known for months that they were being investigated and have hired prominent criminal lawyers to represent them. Both have said through their lawyers that they were not involved in any wrongdoing and have no knowledge of illegal activities involving Mr. Park and others.

The Justice Department investigators, however, are said to believe that their relationship with Mr. Park was such that they could have information about his dealings with other congressmen and government officials. Mr. Hanna was a business partner of Mr. Park, and a director of one of his companies, Mr. Gallagher was a close friend who often stayed at Mr. Park's home and worked out of the Korean's Washington office.

"There's no question about it," said one of the lawyers involved in the case. "All the other witnesses are gone and they (the government investigators) think Gallagher and Hanna know whom Park was dealing with."

Mr. Park fled the country after the investigation began and is now living in Britain. He is not expected to voluntarily return to the United States and the Internal Revenue Service, which says he owes \$4.5 million in taxes, interest and penalties, has placed liens on much of his property here.

## U.S. Tribunal Weighs Death In Rape Cases

## Penalty Now Imposed Only on Murderers

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—Allen and Elmita Carver were seated at the kitchen table of their Waycross, Ga., home when an intruder burst through the door, holding a three-foot-long wooden club over his head.

Georgia authorities want the intruder, Ehrlich Coker, to die in the electric chair for what happened next on that fall night in 1974: Elmita Carver, 16, the mother of a 3-week-old son, was raped at knifepoint while her bound husband listened.

Coker had escaped only hours before from the nearby Ware Correctional Institution, where he was serving a life term for murder, rape and kidnapping.

It is the case of Ehrlich Coker that the Supreme Court has selected to decide whether death is a just and constitutional punishment for rape.

## Significant Changes

The nine justices of the nation's highest court considered that question and others today when they heard arguments that could lead to significant changes in the scope of capital punishment in the United States.

The justices also will hear arguments in cases asking:

• Whether a mandatory death penalty for murderers of police officers is constitutionally valid.

• Can a man who committed a crime punishable by death under a state law later struck down as unconstitutional be condemned some year later under a new law that is constitutional?

• How far can prosecutors go in making impassioned statements to the jury in trials where the defendant faces a possible death sentence?

Last July 2, the Supreme Court reintroduced the death penalty to U.S. criminal justice when it ruled that states using certain guidelines could impose capital punishment.

Only two years before, the court had decided that capital punishment as then imposed by the states was arbitrary and capricious and, therefore, cruel and unusual punishment prohibited by the Constitution's Eighth Amendment.

During the following two years, however, 30 state legislatures drafted new laws which they felt could withstand constitutional scrutiny.

Three of those states won vic-

## Reported Remarks of Gen. Brown Fail to Upset Carter Press Aide

WASHINGTON, March 28 (UPI)—White House Press Secretary Jody Powell yesterday greeted with tongue-in-cheek reports of Gen. George Brown's latest controversial remarks.

The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff was quoted yesterday as ridiculing Congress for meddling in defense matters and foreign affairs and as defending government spying on U.S. citizens in a secret lecture last year.

Mr. Powell, appearing on television "Face the Nation," said President Carter had no comment on Gen. Brown's remarks but, speaking for himself, Mr. Powell said:

"I certainly would hate to have my mail opened or my private affairs looked into (by the government). And I don't think it's because I'm any threat to the security of the nation."

## The Previous Administration

Mr. Powell said that the President "will have an opportunity to see the full context in which those remarks were made." At any rate, he said, Gen. Brown's comments "came during a previous administration—about the same time as [his] other comments, which have been on the public record for some time."

Also yesterday, Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., said the general should not be dismissed for his latest remarks. "He criticized Congress," Sen. Cranston said. "Well, that's something we are accustomed to. I believe in free speech, even for members of the government."

## Visit to Shah

TEHRAN, March 28 (UPI)—Gen. Brown visited Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi at his island retreat in the Gulf today.

Gen. Brown explained his visit by saying Iran is a member of the CENTO alliance and that he was stopping off on the way to a CENTO conference in Ankara tomorrow.

tories in July—Georgia, Florida and Texas. Two states, North Carolina and Louisiana, had their efforts overturned.

But the Supreme Court upheld the death penalty for murderers only, explicitly reserving for another day the question of its imposition for other crimes.

"We are concerned here only with the imposition of capital punishment for the crime of murder and when a life has been taken deliberately by the offender," the court said.

The four questions considered today are not the first before the justices since their July decision. They probably will not be the last.

In Coker's case, his attorneys have argued in written briefs that the death penalty for rape "has been repudiated overwhelmingly by evolving standards of decency."

"They argue that the punishment is not proportionate to the crime, which they say is a serious one, but one that does not warrant the taking of a life."

To support their contentions, the attorneys point out that only two other states have death penalties for the rapes of adult women and that a United Nations survey found that, by 1965, only four—the United States, Taiwan, Malawi and the Republic of South Africa—had the death penalty for rapists.

Against Property

In a friend-of-the-court brief, a coalition of civil liberties groups including the National Organiza-

tion for Women urged that the death penalty for rape be invalidated.

"The history of rape as a crime against man's property, not against the woman herself, sheds light on the ambivalent treatment of the victim," the brief argued. "Moreover, overly severe penalties for rape, epitomized by the death penalty, are counterproductive to the goal of affording maximum legal protection to victims of rape, since they have led to a conviction rate for rape which is lower than for any other major violent crime."

Georgia attorney general Arthur Bolton told the court that "extreme cases of rape call for extreme sanctions."

"If the punishment of death is a constitutionally permissible penalty for murder, it should equally be permissible for rape in certain circumstances," he said in a submitted brief.

"For those who have demonstrated a propensity to commit crimes of this magnitude and who again rape, death is not a disproportionate punishment," he said.

In fact, no convicted rapist has been executed in the United States since 1964. Of the 350 persons on death rows across the nation, only 5 are convicted rapists.

While the Supreme Court's decision on the rape question is, of course, crucial to their fate, its broader significance lies in the future.

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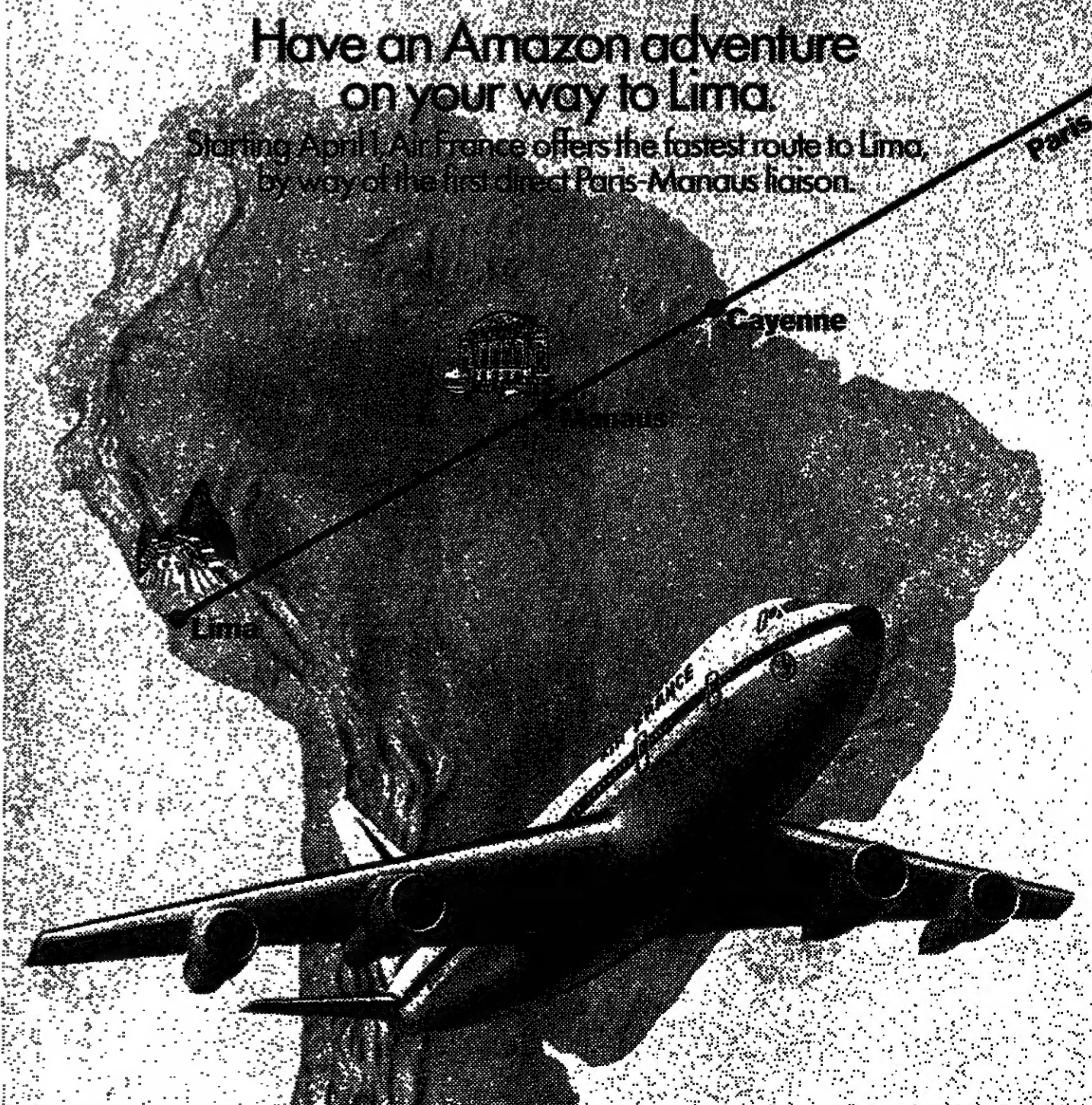
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## Even Families Ostracized

## Japanese Try Shaming Gangsters

By Andrew H. Malcolm

OSAKA, Japan, March 28 (UPI)—Yoshihiro Yoshida was strolling down a street here not long ago when a man walked up and shot him three times in the chest.

The killing, in daylight on a busy street, was but another that has occurred in a long series of gangland feuds that has given Osaka the reputation of being Japan's Chicago.

But the brazenness of the act before the startled eyes of children and other passersby outraged a group of local citizens and galvanized the police. The result is a new and unusual police-civilian crackdown program on gangsters here that has a special Japanese flavor.

The strategy, in short, is based on shaming the criminals out of their lawless lives. It is still too early to gauge the program's full effectiveness, but already many gangsters and their families have been isolated socially, a severe personal punishment in this group-conscious society.

**Powerful Weapon**  
Ostracism is a powerful weapon to assure group conformity in Japan. Rural villagers apply it to neighbors who do not behave as they are expected to and shaming Japanese mothers often threaten a misbehaving child with having to play outdoors away from the family group.

But the application of this principle to gangs of professional criminals is believed to be unprecedented. "We resolved to develop new crime prevention methods," said Ritsuke Miyawaki, chief superintendent of Osaka's Criminal Investigation Division. He estimates the city's gangster population at 10,000 divided among 316 gangs.

**DEATH NOTICE**  
Mary Bathsheba VALLEY COOPER, 68, of 1010 N. 1st St., Le Mars, Iowa, died March 28, 1977, at 10:30 a.m. after a brief illness, at 39 years of age.  
Resident of Paris for many years. Mrs. Valley Cooper was an employee of the U.S. Govt. attached to the Office of the Naval Attaché, and later was Executive Secretary of the Paris Office of the International Law Firm of Langner, Ferry, Marshall to Doctor Edward Valley Cooper, who is survived by her husband, 6-year-old son Stephen, her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Bathsheba of Philadelphia, Pa., a sister, Ann B. Larson, of Denmark, currently residing in England, and her Grandmother, Mrs. Francis M. Dineen of Newton, Pa.

The smaller gangs operate like baseball farm teams, training the men in their prime activities—gambling, prostitution rings, some narcotics sales, cabaret and bar operations, the protection racket and loan-sharking. Members, some of whom chop off parts of a little finger to demonstrate their sincerity, work their way up to the major groups like the Yamaguchi or Matsuda gangs.

The gangsters here are proud of their group affiliation. Their sidewalk strut, their flashy foreign cars and their dark, wide-striped suits mark them anywhere. To make recognition certain, their office doors and windows carry the gang's name and symbol.

**'Services' Demanded**  
Many Japanese gangsters have been as successful in dodging, denying and deflecting legal prosecution as their big-time criminal counterparts elsewhere. They provide services, such as prostitution and gambling, for which there is a demand.

In fact, their social acceptance and influence have been so pervasive, especially in cities like Osaka, that the police by themselves found it difficult to combat them. There was no social consensus that gangsters were bad enough to worry very much about—that is, until the gang's violent interference broke into the open, threatening and offending members of the public.

The violence has prompted protest rallies and picketing by citizens at gang headquarters, where landlords have sought to evict criminal tenants. Angry resolutions were adopted and delivered, with police escorts, to gang offices.

Instead of standard raids, policemen have taken to summoning elderly gang leaders, summarily to appear at police stations. There the leader is forced to sit alone in a simple wooden chair surrounded by policemen denouncing him and urging the gang's dissolution. This is a mortifying experience.

"We are trying to change the waters the gangsters swim in," said Chief Miyawaki, "to deny them their support, to render them weak, to make them feel estranged and socially isolated."

**Neighborhood Associations**  
With official encouragement, including the loan of a police band for protest meetings, neigh-

borhood groups have begun forming crime prevention associations. In the southern part of Osaka, where the head of the Matsuda gang built a new four-story house, half of it underground, groups of citizens, including the parent-teachers association, formed the Executive Committee to Purge Gangsters from Sumiyoshi ward. Their first act was to print 62,000 yellow stickers that said, "we don't want violence," and distribute them to every house, including those of the gangsters.

Many parents instructed their children never to play with the gangsters' youngsters. Their wives will not exchange the traditional friendly greeting of the day with gangsters' wives and shopowners set coolly when a gangster's family appears.

"We began standing up just a few weeks ago," said Hajime Fukunaga, aged 63, a retired businessman who fears the decline of his neighborhood.

**Home Barred**  
After an incident several months ago, the Osaka police threw up a 24-hour barricade around the new home of the Matsuda gang leader, Tadayoshi Kashi. Policemen with helmets, shields and bullet-proof vests work from a command-post tent, closing adjacent streets to all vehicles.

Every pedestrian passing the house is thoroughly searched and asked his name, address, business purpose and other details. The ostensible purpose, as explained by Sgt. Masami Sumiki, "is to protect everyone in the neighborhood, not just him."

The result, however, is that the Kashi family lives alone, isolated in a virtual bachelorette home. Kashi, who does not meet the press, cannot get his own car as far as his own garage and is searched every time he comes home.

Policemen and civilian experts said such pressures have had their effect on some minor gangsters, who have moved away. Chief Miyawaki said two small gang leaders have disbanded their groups. All those involved said they know the struggle will take many years. And they say they fear no retribution.

"We tell these gangsters that they are welcome in our group if they change their ways," said Mr. Fukunaga. "How could there be any retaliation? It would hurt them further because our movement is based on goodwill."

## Smallpox Out As Killer of 18 In Philippines

GENEVA, March 28 (UPI).

—The World Health Organization said today the mysterious disease that killed 18 persons on Mindanao, the Philippines, in the last few weeks was definitely not smallpox.

Although the disease has not yet been identified, a WHO adviser in the Philippines reported that it was "for sure" not smallpox.

The adviser was sent to the area last week after the Philippines news agency said that smallpox was responsible for the 18 deaths.

Eradication of the disease in the last three infected areas—Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia—is expected within "a matter of months," a WHO spokesman said.

## Romania Quickly Clears Debris, Seeks Recovery From Quake

By Michael Dobbs

BUCHAREST, March 28 (UPI)—Two weeks ago, the building that used to house the Scala Cafe on Bucharest's elegant main street was a heap of debris left behind by the earthquake March 4. Soldiers and rescuers were searching the wreckage looking for survivors and a stench of chlorine and rubble hung in the air.

Today, the same site is flattened, ploughed up and being turned into a garden. Western diplomats have remarked favorably on the way the whole country has been mobilized to tackle the disaster.

**Amin Says CIA Uses Church as a Cover**  
NAIROBI, March 28 (UPI)—President Idi Amin has accused the CIA of using the church as a cover for assassinations and said that Uganda will stop all foreign aid to churches in the country.

"Imperialist confusing agents and the CIA are using the church as a weapon for subversive activities and assassinations," Uganda radio quoted Marshal Amin as saying last weekend.

## UN Water Talks End With Division of Victories

By Karen DeYoung

BUENOS AIRES, March 28 (UPI)—After two weeks of what one delegate termed "consciousness raising," the UN Water Conference had adjourned with blocs of developed and developing countries each having registered victory on water-policy resolutions.

The 116 national delegations discovered at the conference, held in the Argentine seaside resort of Mar del Plata, that the development, control and use of fresh water can be a thorny international political issue.

The developing countries, including most of black Africa and Latin America, succeeded in passing resolutions aimed at Israel and white-dominated African countries, condemning "colonial and alien domination" of water resources and expressing hope for a new Panama-U.S. canal treaty that will permit Panama to "exercise its sovereign rights."

The developed countries, in-

cluding the United States and the Soviet Union, managed to block an African proposal to establish an international fund, at their expense, to finance the development of water resources in the Third World.

## Conference's Goal

The purpose of the two-week conference, which ended Friday, was to raise global awareness of water - management problems. Discussions covered droughts, floods, pollution, waterborne disease and irrigation as well as a prediction that the world will undergo a fresh-water-supply crisis by the year 2000.

But the conference's high point—at least those that provoked most controversy—concerned political issues between groups of nations and sovereign control over rivers and lakes that span national borders. The politics began with a declaration by Vietnamese delegate Nguyen Van Sang, who said that irrigation and dam construction in his country had been "interrupted by

the war of aggression and sabotage launched by the United States."

The first week of the conference produced an Arab-Israeli dispute when the Israeli delegate objected to a speech by a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Rooted by Third-World representatives subsequently drove the Israeli from the podium. At the week's end, during an Israeli speech on desalination, delegates from more than 70 countries left the room.

An Arab-introduced resolution, denouncing Israel and Africa's apartheid nations for taking control of water resources away from "the use of indigenous peoples"—specifically the Jordan River in Israel-occupied territory—passed in a general conference vote.

## Panama Canal Issue

After nearly disagreements between Panama and the United States, which maintained that a resolution on a new Panama Canal treaty was a "bilateral issue" and thus not the business

of the conference, the resolution expressing hope for a new treaty conclusion was passed by consensus.

In an unusual alliance, the Soviet Union sided with the United States and Western Europe in opposing an African resolution calling for an international water fund to finance technical projects and water research.

West Germany, one of the most adamant objectors to the proposal, offered to contribute more money to existing programs dealing with water resources but maintained that a new program would increase bureaucratic problems.

The fund proposal was one of the earliest made during the conference and one of the last to be dealt with. Despite extensive African lobbying, it had few supporters and never came up for a general vote.

A substitute resolution, introduced by France and co-sponsors, was eventually passed. The resolution calls for a study on ways to improve the effectiveness and coordination of existing water programs within established international organizations.

**Shared Waterways**  
Battles erupted between countries with shared rivers and lakes—India and Bangladesh over the Ganges River; Turkey, Iraq and Syria over their common waterways; and Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay over the Parana River's Itaipu Dam, which when completed will be the world's largest hydroelectric facility.

The conference rejected a Bangladesh proposal for an international code to regulate differences between upstream and downstream countries. It adopted a relatively innocuous recommendation that sharing countries trade information concerning their river-development plans and "avoid foreseeable damages" to their neighbors.

Conference recommendations will be transmitted to the UN General Assembly and much of the information will be further discussed at the UN Desertification Conference, dealing with the spread of deserts. It is to be held in August in Nairobi.

## Prague Office for PLO

PRAGUE, March 28 (Reuters).

—The Palestine Liberation Organization will open an office in Prague.

## Mexico, Spain Set Renewal of Ties

MEXICO CITY, March 28 (Reuters)—Mexico and Spain today agreed to renew diplomatic relations after a 38-year break, a Foreign Ministry spokesman announced here.

Mexican Foreign Minister Santiago Roel and Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja agreed to the renewal during talks today in Paris, he said. The two countries broke relations following the nationalist victory in the 1936-39 Spanish Civil War, when Mexico recognized the government-in-exile of the defeated republic.

Mexico paved the way for a resumption by breaking off relations with the republican government 10 days ago by mutual agreement.

## 1,676 Died in Quake

BUCHAREST, March 28 (UPI)—Romanians announced today that 1,676 persons were killed in the earthquake. 11,300 persons were injured, 864 of whom are still in hospitals.

About 35,000 families were left homeless and 39,000 dwellings collapsed or were severely damaged.

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## Jenkins' Former Seat

Stechford By-Election Held  
Test of Liberal-Labor Deal

By R. W. Apple Jr.

STECHEFORD, England, March 28 (UPI)—The green grocer, clad in a blue smock, folded his arms across his chest and listened wearily to the politicians standing on the other side of the cauliflower.

"Any chance you'll give the Liberals a try this time?" asked the politician, a compact, well-groomed young man named David Steel, who leads the Liberal party in the House of Commons.

"You'd have had me vote," replied the green grocer, Ronald Lloyd, "if you hadn't helped the government out on Wednesday. Now, no."

The encounter was not one of the happier moments of Mr. Steel's tour of Stechford, a working-class borough on the outskirts of Birmingham, the great metal-working center in the Midlands. If Mr. Lloyd is at all typical, the Liberal, socialist-leaning third party, will soon find themselves in serious trouble.

**Crucial Vote**  
Since it was created in 1950, the Stechford constituency has been represented in Parliament by Roy Jenkins, a Laborite who resigned last year to head the Common Market Commission in Brussels. He will be replaced in a by-election Thursday—an election whose results will be closely scrutinized, not only as an index to the parties' relative strengths, but also as a referendum on the deal last week in which Liberal votes kept the Labor government in power.

Patriarch Marina  
Of the Romanian  
Church Dies at 76

BUCHAREST, March 28 (AP).—Patriarch Justinian Marina, 76, head of the 16-million-member Romanian Orthodox Church since 1948, has died here, the Romanian news agency Agerpres reported.

Once reported under house arrest in 1958, Patriarch Justinian visited several church leaders abroad when the Romanian regime loosened its grip on the churches early in the 1960s.

**Count Francisco Matarazzo**  
SAO PAULO, Brazil, March 28 (AP).—Count Francisco Matarazzo, 76, one of Brazil's richest men, died yesterday of a heart attack.

The 12th of 13 children of an Italian count and countess who came to this country in the 19th century, he took over the family industrial empire in 1937 and expanded it to include more than 80 companies. He announced last year that his youngest daughter, Maria Pia, 33, would direct the business complex after his death.

**Joseph Chader**  
BERLIN, March 28 (UPI).—Joseph Chader, 70, deputy leader of the rightist Christian party, died today in a hospital here. He was a founding member of the party and a member of parliament. He also headed several government ministries.

Some of them apparently have. But others, like the green grocer who chose Mr. Steel visited this morning, resent the Liberals for prolonging a government that they dislike.

The Liberal candidate here is Graham Gopell, an insurance salesman making his third try for the seat. The last time in October, 1974, he took 14.6 per cent of the vote with an amateurish campaign. If he does not do much better this time, Mr. Steel said, it will be "a severe setback to the Liberal party's hopes."

Mr. Gopell's effort is made no easier by the fact that he told everyone who would listen last week that he opposed a deal with Labor because, as he said, "I don't trust the buggers."

In the last three days, Mr. Gopell has completely recoiled his campaign. His leaflets now emphasize his party's consultative role in the government.

"A Labor or Tory MP would go straight on to the back benches, soon to be forgotten," says a broadsheet that was distributed this weekend. "A Liberal MP would immediately become part of a team consulted frequently by the Prime Minister. Because of this, Stechford—you would have a direct influence on all government decisions from now on."

A weak showing by Mr. Gopell might release enough voters to swing the election to the Conservative candidate, Andrew MacKay, a lanky 27-year-old who looked up and down Stechford's streets in search of hands to shake. Mr. Jenkins won here by 10,722 and 11,923 votes in the two 1974 general elections, but all the opinion polls show the Conservatives much stronger now than then and defeating Liberal voters might just be enough to put Mr. MacKay over the top.

Terence Davis, the burly, affable Labor candidate, thinks the economy is what counts. "Right prices, that's all I hear," he says that tax cuts in the new budget, due tomorrow, will insure his victory.

**Skilled Workers**  
Almost a third of Stechford's 62,000 voters are highly skilled workers, yet more than half live in public housing, either high-rise buildings or neat four-family brick blocks that make the neighborhood look more prosperous than it is. The two statistics help to explain the anger that many people here feel toward the government.

Earlier this year, frustration with the meager rewards produced by skill and industry resulted in the toolmakers' strike at British Leyland, the state-owned automobile manufacturer, which has five plants in or near Stechford.

But the strike has ended and there is another issue—immigration. In and just outside the constituency live thousands of Asians, most of them from the same district in Pakistan's Kashmir. They evoke fears among blue-collar voters in Stechford and Mr. MacKay is playing to these fears. He has taken one step further the official Conservative policy favoring the termination of immigration, advocating that even the closest relatives of immigrants already here should be excluded. He insists that he has not been chastised by his party's national leadership.



BABY BEAR—The newest addition to London's Whipsnade Zoo is Patou and she is accompanied everywhere by mamma. Patou means "ice" in Eskimo language.

## A Burgeoning of Bureaucracy Is Lamented

## Burden of Government Grows in Britain

By Gregory Jensen

LONDON, March 28 (UPI).—Alan Greenspan, a local government official here in London, sighed as he rose to deliver proof that the growth of bureaucracy is out of control.

"When this borough was formed in 1965," he told the Camden Council, "it had a population of 220,000 and 4,360 staff."

"Now it has a population of 191,000 and 7,000 staff."

"If things continue at the present rate, the council's staff will exceed the borough population by the year 2025."

Mr. Greenspan was pinpointing a national trend: The state-run National Health Service has more administrators than doctors, and the tax-collecting Inland Revenue has more civil servants than the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, which is in a country four times as large. It takes 2 per cent of British tax payments just to pay the collectors.

**29% in Government Jobs**  
Twenty-nine per cent of British workers—or nearly 1 in 3—is employed directly by government, national or local.

"The mushrooming of our civil service is becoming a bad national joke," an expert said recently. Some examples:

• Late last year the government enacted a new tax on "development land." A separate office set up to administer it has 170 employees already.

• In 1970 the government abolished another type of tax. The

French Reds Report  
A Membership Rush

PARIS, March 28 (Reuters).—About 50,000 persons have joined the French Communist party in the first three months of this year, setting a record for an increase in membership, the Communist daily newspaper L'Humanité reported today.

The party said 108,000 new members joined last year. The latest figure increases the party's own estimate of membership to a total of 800,000.

separate office which administered it still has 20 persons on its payroll.

• Two years ago the government spent millions on a central computer system to process all applications for drivers' licenses. It takes more civil servants to run the new center than the old system employed.

Bureaucrats employed by the national government make up the smallest portion of the overall civil service total. There are more than 750,000 of them now.

In the three years of the present Labor government the numbers have risen by about 60,000. In the year ending last March, ac-

cording to a recently published official report, the Inland Revenue Department added 6,000 civil servants at a cost of about £20 million (\$34.4 million) a year.

**Gloomy Prediction**  
"The government's present paper plans are that the current civil service figure will represent a peak," the Economist magazine said recently, "and that there will be a fall of 10,000 by some time in 1978-79. These paper plans will, as usual, be squandered."

Tough union opposition to staff cuts and vigorous pressures by Labor's leftists against any reductions in services have scuttled previous plans time and again.

In February of last year, for instance, the government—with much fanfare—pledged a reduction of 35,000 civil service jobs. By July the "cuts" had dwindled by nearly half and most of that was achieved simply by dropping plans which would have added new staff members.

**Police, Rustlers Clash**  
NAIROBI, March 28 (AP).—A police officer and six cattle rustlers from Ethiopia were killed in a gunfight on the Kenya-Ethiopia border during the week-end, police reported.

## New York Opposition Scored

## The Eyes of Texas Are on the Concorde

By John M. Crewdson

DALLAS, March 28 (UPI).—Bazel Beckett has already booked a seat on the first Concorde flight from here to London and she wishes that the people who fly the supersonic airplane would come and get her. Instead of spending all their time scrapping with those "dilly" New Yorkers.

Mrs. Beckett, a 65-year-old grandmother, is nonetheless generous in making allowances for the efforts of those New Yorkers who are trying to keep the Concorde out of Kennedy Airport.

"It's just the way people react to change," she said.

Mrs. Beckett has a lot of company down here. The Dallas-Fort Worth "Metroplex," a name that has been copyrighted to fend off pretenders, delights in describing itself as "big, brash and aggressive" and it workshops at the feet of progress.

To most of those who live and work here, many of them in jobs connected with the aviation industry, the Concorde is progress itself, pure progress, and if New York City does not recognize progress, well, send it to Texas where they know about such things.

"The Dallas-Fort Worth area is more liberal in things of this sort, I guess," an aviation official here said the other day.

**Braniff Agreement**  
When Braniff Airways, the Texas-based international carrier, announced last month that it had signed an agreement with the British and French to begin, perhaps this summer, direct Concorde service between Europe and the futuristic Dallas-Fort Worth regional airport, 156 per-

cent of the area's population was said to be in favor of the flight.

**Olympic Pilots Extend Strike for Two Weeks**  
ATHENS, March 28 (AP).—Striking pilots of Olympic Airways, Greece's national air carrier, extended their week-old walkout for two weeks more today, a company spokesman said.

He said this would mean thousands of travelers will be stranded or face delays during the Easter period. The strikers are protesting the firing of a flight operations director and airport safety standards.

The PNA, demanding Mr. Bhutto's resignation and new elections, spearheaded an anti-government nationwide strike Saturday. PNA leaders refused Mr. Bhutto's offer of a dialogue to settle their differences and were jailed.

Mr. Bhutto today denied the vote-rigging charge. "I swear to you from this high pedestal," he said, "that there was no rigging and no manipulation."

sons, including Mrs. Beckett, picked up their telephones to book passage.

No matter that the unusual arrangement among Braniff, British Airways and Air France has yet to be approved by the Civil Aeronautics Board. No matter that the Federal Aviation Administration has yet to give the Concorde a certificate to operate in the United States. No matter that the round-trip fares would be close to \$2,000. Never mind about the ozone layer and nitrous oxide emissions. The Concorde will have the 14-hour flying time between Texas and London and Paris.

She said she has heard of concern in the East that the supersonic transport's exhaust might do some harm to the layer of ozone that envelopes the earth and reduces ultraviolet radiation from the sun, but she added that she is not alarmed. "First it was spray cans that was doing it to the ozone," she said.

Nor does she empathize with those of her fellow Texans who live nearer to the sprawling airport than she, particularly the 125,000 residents of Irving, which lies just to the east of what would be one of the Concorde's noisy takeoff routes.

"I have no sympathy whatsoever," Mrs. Beckett said.

Trying to find a dissenting voice amid the chorus of Texas cheers for the Concorde is nearly impossible. Asked about the degree of opposition to the Concorde's impending arrival, Ernie Dean, the executive director of the Dallas-Fort Worth airport, thought for a moment, then said that he had "seen one or two letters to the editor in a couple of the papers."

**Bhutto Proposes Terms for End Of Emergency**  
ISLAMABAD, March 28 (UPI).—Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto said today that he may consider lifting Pakistan's six-year-old national emergency if the opposition stops its "agitational politics" and "tampering with law and order."

Mr. Bhutto addressed the National Assembly after being sworn in as the nation's leader for another five-year term.

The emergency was declared just before India and Pakistan went to war in 1971. Pakistan lost the war and ceded its eastern territory, now Bangladesh.

Mr. Bhutto said the lifting of the emergency would include freeing some political prisoners, including leaders of the Pakistan National Alliance, the nine-party coalition that accused his party of "massive rigging" in the recent elections.

The PNA, demanding Mr. Bhutto's resignation and new elections, spearheaded an anti-government nationwide strike Saturday. PNA leaders refused Mr. Bhutto's offer of a dialogue to settle their differences and were jailed.

Mr. Bhutto today denied the vote-rigging charge. "I swear to you from this high pedestal," he said, "that there was no rigging and no manipulation."

"The Dallas-Fort Worth area is anxious to have the airplane here," said Jerry Cox, a Braniff spokesman, and virtually nobody is arguing, least of all Mrs. Beckett, who proudly declares that her family has "always been pioneers."

**Ultraviolet Radiation**  
She said she has heard of concern in the East that the supersonic transport's exhaust might do some harm to the layer of ozone that envelopes the earth and reduces ultraviolet radiation from the sun, but she added that she is not alarmed. "First it was spray cans that was doing it to the ozone," she said.

Nor does she empathize with those of her fellow Texans who live nearer to the sprawling airport than she, particularly the 125,000 residents of Irving, which lies just to the east of what would be one of the Concorde's noisy takeoff routes.

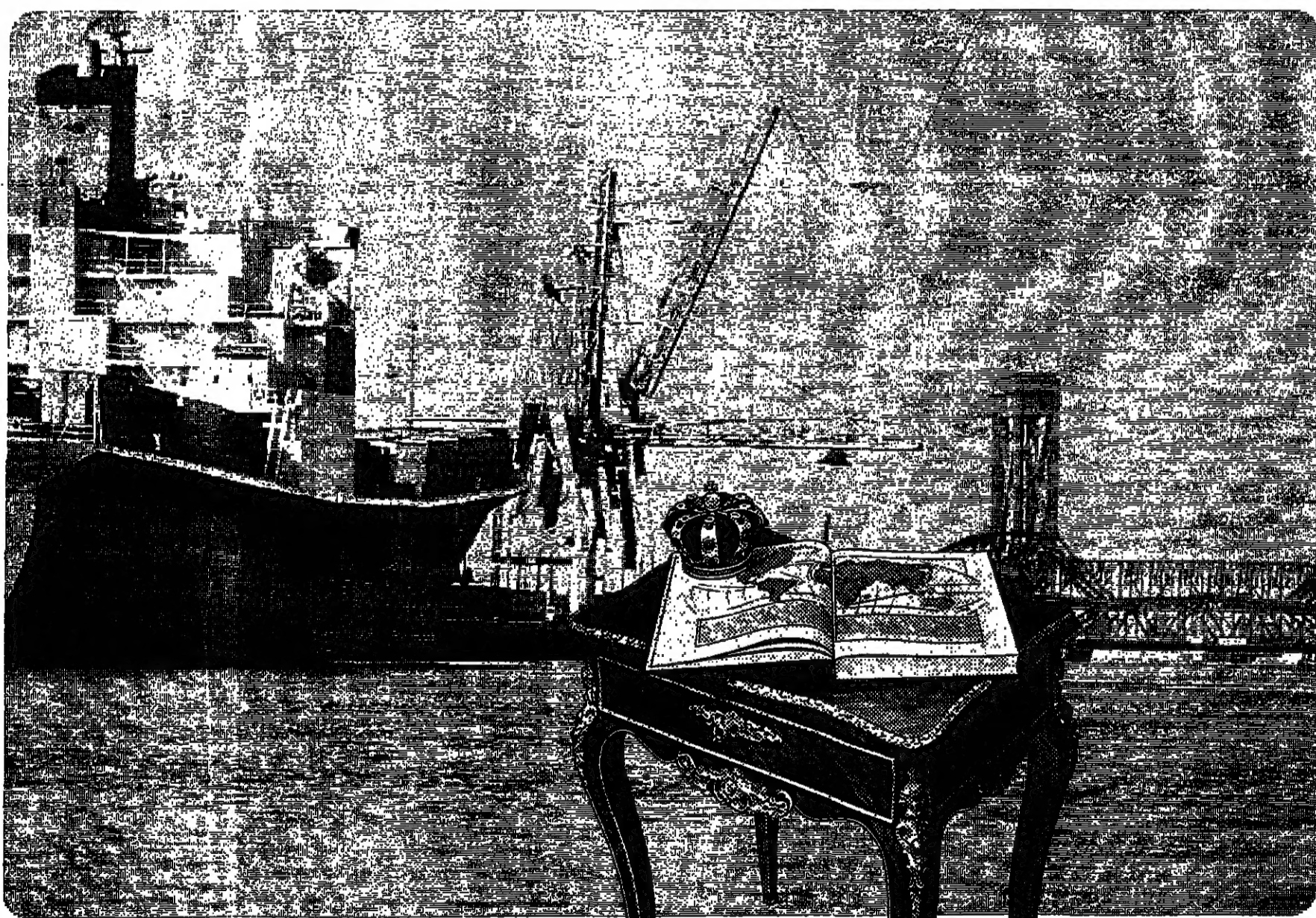
"I have no sympathy whatsoever," Mrs. Beckett said.

Trying to find a dissenting voice amid the chorus of Texas cheers for the Concorde is nearly impossible. Asked about the degree of opposition to the Concorde's impending arrival, Ernie Dean, the executive director of the Dallas-Fort Worth airport, thought for a moment, then said that he had "seen one or two letters to the editor in a couple of the papers."

**Soweto Protest Halted by Police**  
JOHANNESBURG, March 28 (AP).—Police fired warning shots and used tear gas yesterday to disperse more than 5,000 chanting black students who joined political protest marches through Soweto, the black township west of here.

Police said 37 blacks were arrested and detained. Five are being held on public violence charges and the others on allegations of taking part in an illegal procession, according to a police commissioner.

Witnesses said police moved in twice to break up the demonstrations and fired on the second occasion. No one was reported injured.



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## Coal or Uranium for the U.S.?

To generate increased amounts of electricity, the United States now has only two choices. It can either burn more coal or build more uranium-fueled nuclear reactors. Sometime in the next century other technologies will emerge—perhaps solar or geothermal generators. But for the next 30 years or so, the United States must expect to depend on the sources that it already has. As Americans work their way toward a coherent national energy policy, it's necessary to weigh these two fuels, coal and uranium, against each other. What are the respective risks to health, safety and the natural environment?

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Coal, on present evidence, is more dangerous than the present generation of nuclear reactors running on enriched uranium. Coal is also likely to be a bit more expensive than nuclear power in most parts of the country. The evidence is admirably summarized in the report published last week by a distinguished committee brought together by the Mitré Corp. with a grant from the Ford Foundation. The Mitré report argues that there is no reason for the United States to proceed in this century to build the plutonium breeder reactor. But uranium and the present commercial reactors are an altogether different story from plutonium and the breeder—and far less hazardous. Fuel policy is, above all, a weighing of hazards.

Coal smoke contains poisons that, inhaled over the years, can kill people. That truth is widely known, yet there seems to be a tendency to discount it because people have been living with it for a long time. How many lives would it cost to carry out a massive increase in coal-fired power generation? Estimates vary, just as estimates of nuclear dangers vary. But they do not vary so much that a comparison is impossible. The Mitré committee concludes that "new coal-fueled power plants meeting new source standards will probably exact a considerably higher cost in life and health than nuclear plants."

Large increases in coal consumption throughout the United States would also

probably affect the weather. Burning coal (or anything else) produces carbon dioxide, and there are already indications that humanity is burning fossil fuel fast enough to tip the natural balances in the atmosphere. The impact on the climate cannot be predicted accurately—and that's another reason for caution.

But certainly the list of imponderables also includes the chances of serious nuclear accidents. Mankind's experience with reactors has been very brief, and any calculation of danger has to be based on extrapolation rather than experience. Precisely because the uncertainties are very great, in coal as well as in nuclear generation, the Mitré committee wisely counsels using both. Nuclear energy will not be indispensable to the United States for many decades, it argues. But a cautious and steady expansion of the reactor system would offer a valuable kind of insurance against unexpected severe consequences of greatly increased coal use.

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There is one crucial point that the Mitré report does not directly address: How much electric power will the United States need? Most of the power companies currently expect demand to rise about 5.5 per cent a year. That would mean more than doubling the U.S. generating capacity by the end of the century—requiring a truly awesome expansion of both coal and nuclear power. The conventional view is that any great reduction below that rate would jeopardize the economic growth of the United States. But that's not necessarily true, if conservation is carried out with careful thought and preparation. The public issue is not just how to balance coal against nuclear power. First of all, it's deciding how much of either the country wants—with all of the risks and penalties that will inevitably accompany either. That's a question for President Carter and Congress, to be answered in the energy policy that they must hammer out this year.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Talking With Cuba at Last

Finally, after 16 years of hostile noncommunication, high-pitched shouting and—finally—contacts through intermediaries, the United States and Cuba are now talking directly and quietly to each other about problems of mutual concern. The first talks opened the other day in New York on fishing rights and maritime boundaries, an issue forced upon the two physically near but politically remote countries by their recent assertion of 200-mile fishing zones, which overlap. Talks on the control of terrorists, both those who hijack U.S. airplanes, to Havana and those who launch attacks on Cuban citizens and properties, evidently are next on the agenda. After that, if these immediate matters go reasonably well, discussions may proceed to the difficult political issues that now block normalization of relations between Washington and Havana.

Fidel Castro has been ready for some time to go down this path. He has had his eye on the substantial benefits—in trade, in physical safety, and in the satisfaction of having the United States accept the Cuban revolution—that normalization would bring. Presumably he also would appreciate the resulting gain in political distance from the Soviet Union. Previous U.S. presidents, however, regarding Cuba as a spearpoint of international Communism and an affront to American sensibilities, could not bring themselves to consider reconciliation. Thriving on American antagonism, Mr. Castro responded by intensifying precisely those policies of

foreign adventure and domestic repression of which Americans disapproved. The result was, in bad years, a cold war including, on the U.S. side, efforts to unseat and even murder Fidel Castro. In the "good" years the result was a stalemate serving the interests of neither side.

President Carter, it seems to us, is trying to break that stalemate. He has accepted the notion that both the United States and Cuba have something to gain from improving their relations, and that negotiation rather than confrontation provides the best framework in which the United States can bring about some alteration of the Cuban policies to which it objects. Understandably, Mr. Castro would like to see the trade embargo lifted without his having to pay any political price. But this is unlikely to happen all at once, though a lifting of the embargo on food and medicine might at some point help the process along; and it is unlikely to happen at all without some Cuban changes of heart in relation to both its political prisoners and its African military expeditions.

In any event, the Carter administration has shown good faith by lifting restrictions on U.S. travel to Cuba and by entering unconditional talks with the Castro government. As a close student of U.S. politics, Fidel Castro surely knows that the best way he can help get the embargo lifted is to offer balancing neighborly moves of his own.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### Podgorny in Africa

At present, Mr. Podgorny is doing a rather heavy-footed war dance round the borders of Rhodesia, giving comfort and almost certain military aid to those who are organizing the terrorist war there.

The Soviet Union doesn't care how many Africans, black or white, get killed in Rhodesia; doesn't care whether at the end of the day the people who still live there are ruled by fanatical and bloodthirsty tyrants.

Mr. Podgorny's mission is simple: to help to sow chaos and instability in southern Africa. For these are the conditions best suited to the growth of Soviet power and the confounding of Western diplomacy.

—From the Daily Mail (London).

#### Vance in Moscow

The Russians will seek advantage wherever they can safely do so, exploit any weakness that opens up, take whatever points they can in negotiation, but they also have a genuine interest in reaching agreements which reduce risk and stress. They are

particularly worried by the arms race because of their justified fear that in spite of their steady progress they will not be able to match the huge technological leaps of the West. Hence it should be possible to work seriously with them towards agreements on arms control.

—From the Times (London).

#### Japanese View of EEC

The European Common Market has reacted hysterically to Japanese ball-bearing and shipping exports partly because they posed a threat to the foundations of the Community's munitions industries. . . . The EEC reaction also stemmed from concern about unemployment and trade balance problems. . . . We should not overlook the fact that the present economic policy of the EEC has a complex character with strong political and military colorings. . . . We advocate stepped-up efforts to narrow the communication gap between Japan and the EEC through more exchanges of personnel, technology, culture and information.

—From the Asahi Shinbun (Tokyo).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

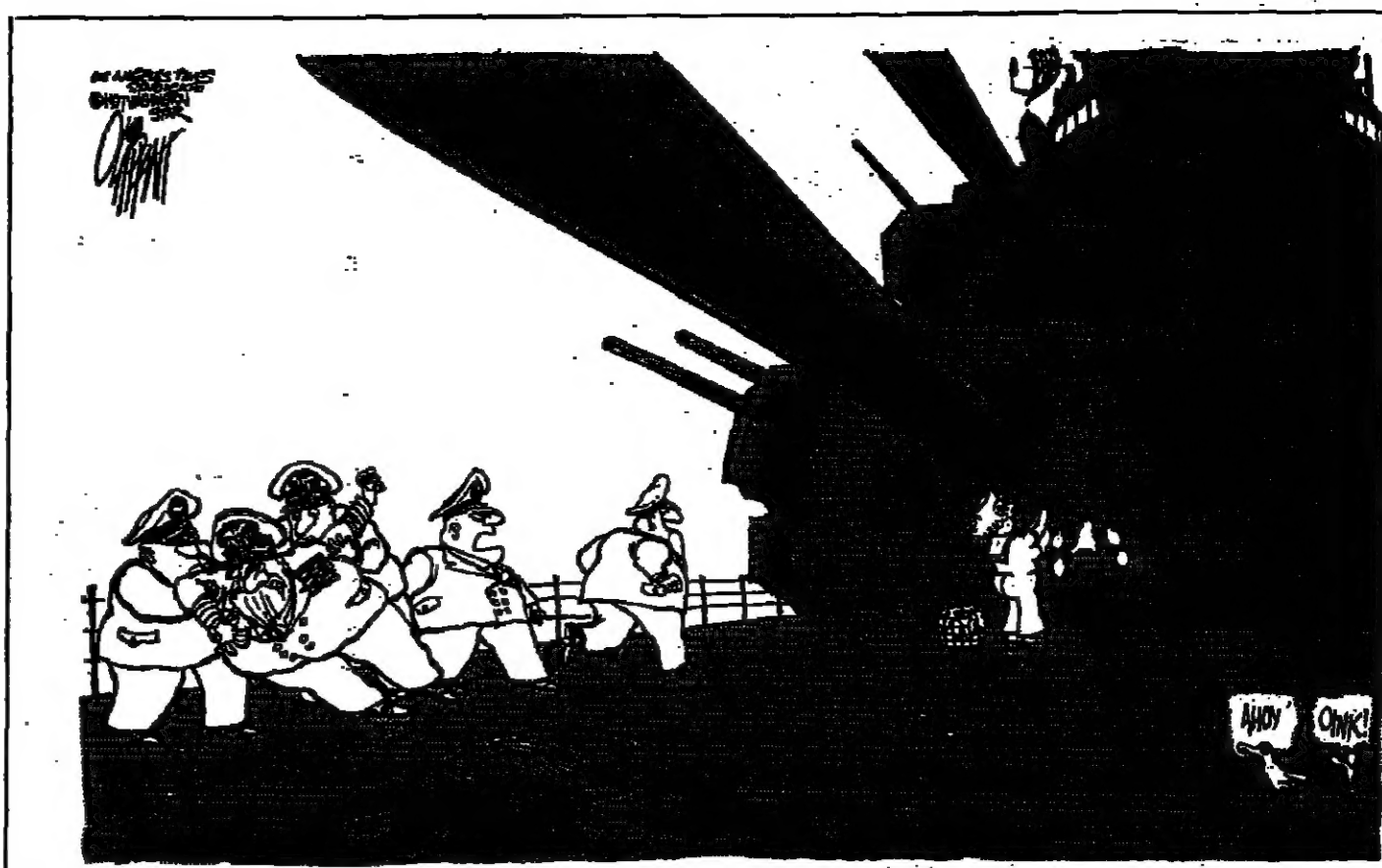
March 23, 1902

NEW YORK—"The need of better educational facilities in the South is recognized there as well as throughout the country. The South is doing much and preparing to do more, and the rest of the country is prepared to help. The General Education Board was formed systematically to direct aid to Southern education. It will do its work without discrimination against creed, or race, or sex," said an editorial in today's New York Times.

#### Fifty Years Ago

March 23, 1927

NEW YORK—Comdr. Noel Davis, of the U.S. Naval Reserve Air Service, will hop off from Mitchell or Roosevelt field for a nonstop flight to Paris early in June. He declared confidently recently that he will make the 3,600-mile flight in less than 42 hours. He will be the second pilot to try for the Raymond Orteig prize of \$25,000. The first to try, Capt. René Fonck, crashed almost immediately after the takeoff.



'Get Her Out of Sight! The Pentagon May Be Ready for Women on Combat Ships, but the Old Man Will Never Be!'

## An Open Letter to the Peace People of Ulster

By Jonathan Power

BELFAST—This is an open letter to the peace people in Northern Ireland:

Dear Mairead, Betty, and Claran:

Your movement is now eight months old. Eight months of hard slog against a background of mounting violence and increasing pessimism. You are hailed the world over. There is no major newspaper which hasn't covered your activities; almost no current affairs TV program you haven't appeared on. You have caught the imagination of millions as far apart as New Zealand, Spain and Brazil. For perhaps the majority of the population of Ireland—and I mean both North and South—you are the first thing in seven years that has given them hope. When you marched, tens of thousands of people who had never made a political gesture in their lives marched with you. When you began, almost screaming against the violence that took the lives of Mairead's three little nieces, millions silently screamed with you. You have become a symbol that far outreaches the shores of the Emerald Isle.

In an age when the IRA and the UDA have imitators worldwide, when urban guerrilla gangs, blacked, blackminded, rioters, terrorists of every political hue, increasingly push themselves center stage, are you surprised that you have been singled out, held up to the light, and on occasion almost worshipped? I am not. For the vast majority of the world is sick of violence. The peasants of India rebel against forced sterilization and mass imprisonment; the electorate of the United States overthrows a regime that was both corrupt and violent; the voters of Portugal reject those who rejoice in perpetual revolution; the women of West Germany, one-third of whom signed a petition supporting you, cringe in fear as they see elements of the younger generation attempting to destabilize what is still a fledgling democracy.

### Will You?

So the invitations from the far corners of the world pour in—will you appear on a television chat show in Australia?—will you receive an honorary doctorate of law at Yale?—will you talk to a group of businessmen in Munich?—will you, will you, will you. . . . And I am worried. Seeing you all last week, exhausted, harried, overworked and overworked, I came to the conclusion that you must shut yourselves off from the outside din. It is too distracting, too demanding, too draining of your emotional reserves.

You cannot bring peace to the world. You can, however, and of this I am sure, bring peace to Ireland. But it won't happen if you're not there. Something turned in my stomach when I saw the latest Belfast graffiti: "Did you know?—the peace people are visiting Belfast today." You're only inches away from enthusiasm turning to cynicism.

### Motives

Whatever your motives for trotting the globe—and I know they're good—it is inevitable in the harrier world of Ulster politics that people think you go away for the glory, for the fun, to escape the responsibilities of the day-by-day grind of sustaining your cause. When Mairead (Corrigan) encourages the New Zealand prime minister to open his door to young members of the paramilitaries who want to start a new life, all applaud. It was a momentous achievement, already bearing fruit. But, Mairead, five weeks in Australasia? Were you lying on the beach, they say? When Betty (Williams) dashes to West Germany for a quick weekend talk with West German industrialists about investing in Northern Ireland, it makes sense. With a 10-per-cent unemployment rate, some factories are needed. But why that trip to Canada, Norway and now five weeks planned in the United States? You're set yourselves this target of raising £25 million for Ulster. Again, why a course on those

Norwegian newspapers which, unasked, raised \$500,000 for you? Now you feel you have the golden touch. Yet, if you get it all tomorrow, no one will see the factories, community centers and swimming pools you plan to build for another three years. You'll find it takes a year just to get planning permission. The truth is in three years' time the peace movement will have either succeeded or become an irrelevance that is all but forgotten. Indeed the next six months are crucial. So what are your plans for the future?

### Your Guru

When I sit down with Claran (McKewen), your guru, through me, I add, your television star (don't you know in the all-male world of Irish politics another bearded face on the television screen is a threat?), I am impressed—he knows where your movement should go and he has some thoughtful plans.

I like his idea of a peace assembly where all the peace groups will send delegates and discuss the big issues that confront

Ulster. If that works and the rank and file feel they have say in the way the peace movement goes, the kind of divisive bickering that erupted around your all-too-right denunciation of the weak-kneed leadership of the church hierarchies will not be repeated. Moreover, your peace assembly could develop as an effective counter-institution to the political parties. I can imagine you soon being in a position to endorse candidates at election, those who are nearest in spirit to the ideals of the peace people—an endorsement that will swing a hefty proportion of the votes.

I like his idea of building up the local groups to take on the paramilitaries. Getting rid of the graffiti, challenging them at local meetings, all this is the stuff of necessary confrontation. The more the paramilitaries feel threatened, the more likely they are to make mistakes that could well play into your hands.

I like, too, your campaign to desegregate the schools. Mairead already has made great progress on this issue. She's persuaded hundreds of children

to rise up and demand it. Keep up the pace!

And I look forward to a warm summer evening with peace groups on either side of the 20-foot-high barbed wire fence that divides the communities feel moved to take it down. Nothing else will more dramatize that the movement is a going concern as the ghetto roots where peace in the final reckoning will be made or unmade.

None of these things will happen, however, if you don't all stick around and make it work. A movement like yours needs nursing day and night. (Look how Jimmy Carter won his election.) Already thousands of activists have retreated into the woodwork. Government intelligence services report that your local groups are not really as active as you make out. Remember, you are a success in Ulster or you are nothing.

I know you do it. When Mairead and Betty go on television everyone stops and watches. There is a spirit, a purity of purpose, that catches even the blindest eye. Deep down that is what Ireland knows it wants.

## The Doors of U.S. Justice

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—From the bench of the Supreme Court last week, Chief Justice Warren Burger denounced five of his colleagues for what he called a "wild," "intolerable," "blatant" decision. They had set aside an Iowa murder conviction because the police, after promising not to question a suspect until he saw his lawyer, elicited incriminating evidence from him that was used at his trial.

Eruptions of judicial temper are to be expected in the United States. Where decisions of the courts may have such profound effects. Chief Justice Burger's passion related to a real problem: how to enforce fairness in police conduct. But his angry comments look a little different if considered in a larger context—the context of what the Burger court has done to the citizen's chance of getting justice in the federal courts.

The facts in the Iowa case were grisly. A 10-year-old girl disappeared. The police issued a warrant for Robert Williams who had recently escaped from a mental hospital. He telephoned

### A Promise

A 5-to-4 majority of the Supreme Court held that Williams had been deprived of his un-doubted right to see his lawyer before talking. Justice John Paul Stevens put it: "The defendant placed his trust in an experienced Iowa trial lawyer who in turn trusted the Iowa law enforcement authority to honor a commitment made during negotiations which which led to the apprehension of a potentially dangerous person. The state cannot be permitted to dishonor its promise."

The dissenters argued that Williams had effectively waived his rights when he spoke out in the car. But Chief Justice Burger went far beyond that narrow factual issue. He made a general attack on the "exclusionary rule," the legal doctrine that evidence obtained from a defendant in violation of his constitutional rights must be excluded at trial. The exclusionary rule is regarded by civil liberties groups as an essential device to deter improper police behavior. That was the rationale of the Warren court in the *Miranda* case in 1966. To discourage coerced confessions, it held that criminal suspects must be informed of their right to counsel before being questioned—and that any confessions in the absence of such notice could not be used in evidence.

Law enforcement officials bitterly resent such decisions. In the Iowa case, 22 states asked the Supreme Court to drop the exclusionary rule. Chief Justice Burger expressed their view when he said it was punishing the public to exclude good evidence because one or two policemen had made a mistake.

### Symbolic Value

A skeptical outsider may see some truth on both sides of the argument. The *Miranda* case has not really led the police to change their practices all that much, but they doubtless do worry more about defendants' rights. At the least, the case has symbolic value as an expression of national concern for fair criminal procedure.

On the other hand, excluding good evidence in a few notorious criminal cases is surely a provocative way of enforcing police fairness. From a common-sense view, it would be far better to find administrative ways of improving police practices. Yet the Burger court has just rejected an opportunity to encourage just such a process of reform. That is the sad conclusion to be drawn from a case called *Rizzo v. Goode*. Gerald G. Goode, a black grad-

uate student at the University of Pennsylvania, was dragged from a car by Philadelphia policemen on the night of Dec. 1, 1969. When he asked the reason for his arrest, he was hit across the mouth with a blackjack. Doctors had to stitch him up.

Goode and others brought suit in the federal courts, producing evidence of police brutality toward blacks in many cases. District Judge John P. Fullam found a pattern of flagrant constitutional violations by the police, and "official indifference" about changing the pattern. Policemen were not even disciplined for crude lawlessness.

The judge issued an exceptionally mild corrective order, directing the Philadelphia Police Department to adopt a new complaints procedure. The department itself agreed to the order. The result of the lawsuit would have been to encourage reform in the department and political adjustment in the community, without future judicial intervention in case after case.

### Reversed

But last year the Supreme Court reversed that order. An opinion by Justice William Rehnquist, for a 5-to-4 majority, including Chief Justice Burger, said Goode and the other plaintiffs had not proved the kind of constitutional wrong by state officials that the federal courts can relieve.

That decision is one of a series in which the Burger court has closed off access to the federal courts. It is an extremely disturbing trend, I think, because it is so inconsistent with the U.S. premise that official behavior must be measured against the law. Justice Harry Blackmun, dissenting in the Philadelphia case, said:

"There must be federal relief available against persistent deprivation of constitutional rights even by (or perhaps I should say, particularly by) constituted authority on the state side."

## China's Way Of Handling Dissidents

By William Safire

CANTON—What about human rights in China today? U.S. visitors often think might offend their hosts to ask about the massive campaign to "re-educate" dissidents, or assume it would be impossible to get a straight answer.

Surprisingly, that is not true. Chinese at several levels, who questioned about the "human rights" of a large number of the second-class citizens, seem forthcoming and not in the least apologetic. The replies tell much about their values and of their own.

A Peking diplomatic official asked first about President Carter's criticism of the Russians for their crushing of dissidents. He unexpectedly frank: "A dissident is only a minor question. In the Soviet Union, the workers, the peasants and the intelligentsia are all being oppressed."

### Testy

At the moment, with Secretary of State Vance visiting Moscow, the Chinese are testy about U.S. resolve. The official was on: "China is the country where human rights are best observed. Over 95 per cent of the population enjoy human rights, and the other 5 per cent, if they are receptive to re-education, they can also enjoy human rights."

"On the contrary," the official barked, "in the United States only 8 per cent of the population enjoy human rights, and 92 per cent don't have them. So if you criticize China, the police will think it is ridiculous."

Five per cent of 800 million Chinese is 40 million persons—wasn't that a significant number of dissidents, a long generation after the victory of Communism in China?

"He ticked off the five components of those Chinese (denial of human rights): 'About that figure that includes landlords, rich peasants, bad elements, counter-revolutionaries and bourgeois revisionists.' Mostly young? 'But old and young.' Mainly old? 'He gave some more thought to his earlier assertion and cautioned 'Maybe that figure is less.'"

Let's assume the figure to be roughly accurate, because a Peking official outside Peking judged the five components needed re-education. In his area, 8-9 per cent of the population are "bad elements." Let's assume that this does not include the 49, the many erring brethren who were said to be understandingly converted by the "Gang of Four" led by Madame Mao, which until recently controlled the media.

Who, then, are the dissident 40 million? To "landlords and rich peasants" add the word "former"; to have been proprietors and to have exploited the masses before the 1949 liberation, say the Communists, is a sin not yet forgiven. The "bad elements" category usually refers to thieves and cowards, the "counter-revolutionaries" and "bourgeois revisionists" are those who march to the wrong political drummer.

Are these people in jail? Most I was told, are not; they are under "mass surveillance"—ostracized, watched, and reported upon by all other Chinese, who as described as disciplined, dedicated, and politically conscious.

A 22-year-old Canton farmer selected almost at random, said: "We have only one rich peasant in our production team. I at one of those whom to watch. 'You are a rich peasant, you are not working hard or is taking a bourgeois line.' Are the children of that once-rich peasant required to report on their father, and do they? 'Of course.' He is criticized, in front of everyone. We don't beat him.'"

In another province, a mid-level bureaucrat explained that a house in a commune had bar in the windows "to keep on thieves." Wasn't it a jail? "No," he replied, "our jail don't have bars, or locks on the doors."

If that's so—don't the prisoners escape? "The veteran cadre found it hard to understand my lack of understanding. 'All throughout China, we have mass surveillance,' he said. 'Where would they go?'"

It is a measure of the gap between our societies that Americans cannot comprehend the Chinese take in their positive recording of 40 million recalcitrant minds, and that the Chinese cannot comprehend the chill Americans feel at a question as disturbingly revealing as "Where would they go?"



## PARIS FASHION

### Couturiers Take Up Challenge From the Younger Designers

By Susan Smith

PARIS, March 28 (UPI)—Couturiers determined not to let the young designers steal the thunder, at the ready-to-wear shows, are coming up with zingy colors, batwing sleeves and coats cut like anything but coats.

The youngsters are designing clothes that look as if mother bought them for you to grow into.

Valentino showed plenty of class with tight jackets and full skirts for day and romantic ruffled dresses for evening. Wide leather belts cinch the waist of hip-length jackets or fur-trimmed vests.

For trim is everywhere in the collections; long fur belts tied around the waist, short bits tied around the neck (what used to be known as a tippet), as edging on skirt hems, coat cuffs and collars. Cerruti even put fur spurs over high heels.

Valentino's Colors: Valentino usually sticks to solid colors with a dash of plaid. Ungaro likes to mix up several kinds of stripes or prints, but in more restrained combinations than usual. Three different

### TV Song Festival Has Been Postponed

GENEVA, March 28 (UPI)—The Eurovision Song Festival will not take place April 2 in Britain, Eurovision officials announced last week.

The show was postponed and a decision on the date and place should be taken "if possible" within the next 10 days, the officials said.

Britain told Eurovision two weeks ago it was unable to go through with the show because of labor problems within the BBC.

Eurovision officials then asked the other 17 participating countries if they could take over but said most of them probably do not have the resources to make such arrangements at short notice.

### Munich Bishop Named

VATICAN CITY, March 28 (UPI)—Pope Paul has named Monsignor Josef Ratzinger as archbishop of Munich and Freising.

Mons. Ratzinger, 49, replaces Julius Cardinal Döpfner, who died last July.



Above left: Jean-Charles de Castelbajac's hooded jersey shells in different colors worn mini-length over a wide dress. Right: Valentino's fur-trimmed vest with full skirt.



Elizabetta Masini/Steve Press.

combinations. Here, too, were sweater-minis over woolly tights.

Jean-Charles de Castelbajac, whose space-age sportswear sets trends, came up with a hooded jersey shell with wide sleeves, one popped over another, each in a different color. Mini-length or down to the ankle, one could be wrapped over as a dress or several layered as coats or jackets.

He is also likely to cause a

boom in the zipper industry with as many as six slips trimming pants and jackets, all of them functional. One ski parka with slips up back and front can be reversed from all black to color or half black and half color.

Anne Marie Beretta gets the honors for the most voluminous look so far with a coat copied from a coachman's box coat that reaches the ankles and was nearly

as wide as it was long. For evening there were striking silk-satin smock dresses in tomato, lemon or chocolate topped with hip-length navy wool blouson jackets.

Issey Miyake gets the honors for most inventive wrappings for day and evening. The standout was a bathing robe de chine jump suit with a cape that looked like a windsock which could be draped innumerable ways.

'Jam and Jerusalem'

## A British Solution

### When a Wife Forgets How to Speak

By Sandra Salmans

BERGAVENTY, Wales, (UPI)—The postman calls only once a week and the millman on alternate days at some cottages fringing this town in South Wales. When Colin and Marie Price moved here five years ago, they enjoyed the isolation, but shortly after the birth of their daughter Samantha in 1973, Marie Price noticed that she was forgetting how to talk.

"I suddenly realized that I didn't have anything to say to my husband, except what the baby had done that day," she recalled. "When we went out with other people, I realized, 'My God, I haven't got anything to talk about!'"

Hoping to meet people, she joined a yoga class. "At the end of 12 weeks, I could stand on my head, but I still hadn't spoken to the person next to me," she said.

So the 30-year-old Mrs. Price did what thousands of other British women have done. She joined the National Housewives' Register, a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization that describes itself as "a meeting point for the lively-minded woman." Women who are less than lively minded are cautioned that the informal group discuss only "topics not connected with domesticity." Knitting during the meetings is considered bad form.

'Jam and Jerusalem'

Such guidelines distinguish the organization from Britain's more traditional hymn-singing women's groups, to which one member of the Housewives' Register refers as the "jam-and-Jerusalem crowd."

In some rural areas, the only evening classes are dressmaking and cooking, or cooking and dressmaking, said Mrs. Price, who was recently elected national organizer for the organization. "It's often NER or nothing," she said.

The National Housewives' Register dates to 1960 when a writer for The Guardian complained about the poor quality of "food and thought" in the suburbs. No one else seemed to mind the food, but in a few days the newspaper published a letter from a suburban housewife who proposed a national register of "like-minded friends" who could be reached wherever one moved. A torrent of letters followed; the Register was on its way.

The organization's records, once kept in shopping bags—one bag per county—are now in two file cabinets in the Prices' new bungalow. Every day, Mrs. Price re-

ceives 30 to 70 inquiries about the Register. There are 25,000 members paying dues of 75 pence a year in 570 groups in Britain. Expatriates have established outposts in Europe, South Africa, Hong Kong, Australia and Canada.

Some Americans

There are some Americans in the British groups but there are no branches in the United States. The reason, Mrs. Price suspects, is that Americans are so friendly that a Register is unnecessary. As a former Londoner, she says she found that in Aberystwyth, "you have to live here for 20 years to be accepted."

Virtually all the women who join the Register are relative newcomers who have followed their husbands' careers to new towns. While some groups span three generations and include divorced women, most members are married and their children live at home. They usually have some kind of college degree, or at least haven't left school at the first opportunity," says Mrs. Price, who has a degree in commercial studies. On graduation, many worked as teachers, nurses, social workers or secretaries until the birth of the first child.

Education is considered important, according to the members, who stress their organization's high intellectual standards. Local organizers are required to report on their group's activities each year, and groups can be expelled from the Register if they become what is considered overly domestic.

Mrs. Price says she cannot remember that ever happening. But some veteran members complain that the Register's standards have declined. "At one stage, we were very blue-blooded," says Mrs. Price. "You take a group of young wives with babies and five-hour feeds and dirty nappies—they're exhausted. Older members have more time."

The topics that the groups discuss range from trade unionism, legalized prostitution and

Freud to "desert-island discs" and "bees in your bonnet."

Whatever their intellectual content, Mrs. Price says, the meetings give members something to think about "besides whether they should give the kids boiled or scrambled eggs for tea."

Most women leave the Register when their children are old enough for their mothers to return to jobs. Until that time, however, the organization helps them over what Marie Price calls "a sticky patch."



This suit in superfine wool is a classic style, but in the Knap tradition. You'll find it in colors coordinated with the new Knap blouses in crisp de Cuba. Also in silk, a stunning collection of dresses and skirts by Knap.

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## 'Good Chance' of Finding a Lost Leonardo

By William Tuohy

ROME, March 28.—A University of California art restoration expert said he was sure he has "a good chance" of rediscovering a Leonardo da Vinci masterpiece.

He pinned his hopes on the complex analysis of a plaster sample from a hidden wall in Florence's Palazzo Vecchio.

The expert, Henry Newton, also disclosed he has new financial and technical backing from Armando Hammer, 78-year-old Los Angeles oil magnate and art patron, to continue his efforts to bring the Leonardo to light whatever the outcome of the sample analysis.

On a brief visit to Florence last week, Mr. Hammer pledged his future financial support of the project up to several hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Newton, meanwhile, was confident he had located the

mural of "The Battle of Anghiari" which Leonardo painted in 1505. He said it was a "continuing optimism" such as he has felt since he began scanning the walls of the Palazzo Vecchio's Hall of 500 last October with ultrasonic devices. He and his partner, Maurizio Seracini, 30, are convinced the mural is on a wall which was covered by a new wall. Between 1563 and 1578, artist Giorgio Vasari painted a battle scene on the new wall.

Art Historian

Prof. Carlo Pedretti, an art historian at the University of California at Los Angeles, has authenticated through official documents that Leonardo was commissioned by the Florentine government to do the mural and, although incomplete, it was displayed for 50 years before the Vasari was painted.

Most Renaissance artists said as Vasari, Mr. Newton said,

painted frescoes by applying dry color to fresh, wet plaster walls. But Leonardo, he explained, contemplated his work for hours between brush strokes, making this technique impossible. Hence he developed the technique of using oil with the pigment, as exemplified in "The Last Supper."

Mr. Newton said they bored through to a deeper layer of heavier plaster and took a sample. He said the sample showed traces of oil and possibly pitch. A portion was dispatched to a research analyst in Chicago for comparison with an authenticated sample from "The Last Supper."

"We should know in a few days," Mr. Newton said.

He returned recently to the United States in quest of additional funds to press his search for the Leonardo, a painting perhaps 120 feet long. The search initially was funded by the Kress Foundation and the Smithsonian Institution.

A few weeks ago, Mr. Newton won the interest of Mr. Hammer, chairman of the board of Occidental Petroleum Co., who flew to Florence last week in his private jet and lunched Thursday with the University of California team.

Mr. Hammer brought with him sophisticated equipment which Mr. Newton described as of the type placed aboard satellites to photograph missile sites.

The oil man, who left a technician in Florence to train the team in the use of the devices, pledged to pay for the removal of the Vasari work, the uncovering of any possible Leonardo and the replacement of the Vasari. The Leonardo then would be removed to a suitable museum, perhaps after worldwide display, although such procedures would still require the approval of Florentine officials.

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of the next generation of automobiles with well balanced styling without sporting pretensions..."—KURIER

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**FIAT**







## Fall in U.K. Standard of Living in '76

Fourth-Quarter Decline  
Amounts to 3 Per Cent

From Wire Dispatches  
LONDON, March 28.—Britain was confronted today with evidence of falling living standards on the eve of the Labor government's annual budget, which is expected to include significant cuts in income tax.

Official figures showed that in the last three months of 1976 prices outstripped earnings to produce a fall of 3 per cent in real personal disposable income.

Over the whole year, the decline was half a per cent.

In the fourth quarter of 1976, "real" personal disposable income—after eliminating the distortions due to inflation—plunged to \$10.08 billion from \$10.44 billion in the third quarter, but down only slightly from \$10.13 billion a year earlier.

The standard of living, as measured by the index, was at the lowest level in the fourth quarter of 1976 since the third quarter of 1974.

Government sources, however, pointed out that the real disposable income in the third quarter of last year had been boosted by tax rebates.

The office said that the level of consumer expenditure, in real terms, last year was virtually unchanged from 1975.

The ratio of personal savings as a percentage of personal disposable income fell slightly to 14.3 per cent last year from 1975's historic high of 14.8 per cent.

Overall, Britain's output of goods and services (gross domestic product) in 1976 totaled \$207.767 billion, the office said.

This was a gain of 15.3 per cent over the \$180.1 billion of 1975. But in real terms there was an increase of only 1 per cent between 1975 and 1976.

Between the second half of 1975 and the second half of 1976, the increase was slightly over 3 per cent, the government said, adding that there is a strong indication of an upturn in economic activity towards the end of 1976.

In a related report today, the Confederation of British Industry said its latest survey showed that "manufacturing industry output is rising, but steadily rather than spectacularly; spare capacity is widespread, and will remain so."

It said export orders are at their best levels since the group began making monthly surveys about two years ago.

**Wides Price Controls**  
LONDON, March 28 (Reuters).—The British government will seek permanent powers to restrict price increases in its efforts to reduce the country's 16.6-per-cent inflation rate, Prime Secretary Roy Hattersley said today.

He said a new price bill would be introduced in Parliament within two weeks giving the price commission power to investigate almost all price increases.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### IBM Has New Computer; Cuts Prices

International Business Machines has introduced a new computer processor, the largest in its general-purpose line. The new model 3033, available in the first quarter of next year, will be 1.6 to 1.8 times as fast as the current top processor, the system 370, model 168-3, IBM says. Prices of the new model range upward from about \$3.4 million. At the same time, IBM cut the purchase prices of its model 168 and model 158 processors, the heart of those computer systems, by 30 per cent. Such large-scale computers tend to be bought, rather than rented or leased. IBM also knocked 35 per cent off the purchase, rental, and lease prices of the main memory, or data storage units, used in expanded-memory versions of its system 370. The price cuts were far more "aggressive," analysts say, than had been expected. They say the products of computer—mainly Burroughs, Sperry Rand and Honeywell—are expected to make substantial price cuts for many models. IBM's pricing moves were so far-reaching that some analysts are considering whether to lower their predictions of IBM's 1977 earnings, by perhaps as much as 50 cents a share. Other analysts, however, say that IBM was going to have such a good year that it could afford to "dampen" 1977's earnings a bit.

### Preussag Buys Stake in Patino

Preussag, the West German metals and chemical firm, has bought a 26 per cent stake in

Patino NV of the Netherlands for an undisclosed price. Industry sources put the market value of Preussag's participation at about 50 million deutsche marks. A Preussag spokesman says the stake is the company's largest financial participation abroad. It was acquired from non-German interests, but he declined further details. Patino NV, its subsidiaries and affiliates trade worldwide in metals, concentrates and other raw materials. Patino operates non-ferrous metal mines in Canada as well as tin mines and smelters in Brazil, Nigeria and Malaysia.

### Japanese Extract Uranium From Sea

Japanese scientists have extracted uranium from the sea by a method that appears promising for commercial production, says the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. The process was developed jointly by Tokuyama Soda Co. and Mitsubishi Metal Corp. The companies were commissioned by MITI to undertake the development. If feasibility studies prove encouraging, MITI plans to build facilities to extract annually 1,000 tons of yellow cake by 1985. The volume would be equivalent to 5 per cent of yellow cake needed by Japanese power companies in 1985. Yellow cake containing about 7.8 per cent of uranium is currently produced by refining crude uranium ore. The two companies succeeded in extracting 149 milligrams of yellow cake from 50 tons of sea water, MITI says, at a cost between \$100 to \$300 a pound. This compares with the cost of \$40 to \$60 for ore-smelter yellow cake.

### First-Quarter Total Put at \$2.2 Billion

## Euroloans to Developing States Falling

By Ann Crittenden

NEW YORK, March 28 (NYT).

Lending by commercial banks to developing nations that do not produce oil has slowed dramatically, Morgan Guaranty Trust estimates in the current issue of its World Financial Markets.

According to the bank's analysis, Eurocurrency loans by banks to these heavily indebted nations will total \$12 billion for the first quarter this year, down sharply from \$4.3 billion for such lending in last year's final quarter. The lending currently represents only one-fourth of all Eurocurrency credits, compared with 40 per cent, on average, for 1976.

The drop in bank borrowing by developing nations that are not members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries reflects both an improvement in their financial and greater caution by commercial banks, which in the latest three years have extended record amounts of credit to poorer nations.

By some estimates, the developing countries owe a staggering \$75 billion to private banks in industrial nations, with about \$50 billion owed to U.S. banks.

Their indebtedness has prompted widespread warnings that the commercial banks can no longer finance the enormous deficits of developing nations and the job must be assumed at least in part by international institutions like the International Monetary Fund.

According to Morgan, however, the financial pressures on many deficit nations may be easing, and their borrowing needs this year may fall considerably below those of last year. For one thing,

the non-oil-producing developing countries' total deficit dropped from \$40 billion in 1975 to \$30 billion last year and may be \$25 billion to \$28 billion this year. In part, that reflects rising prices for many commodities.

In addition, those countries used much of last year's borrowing to build up their official

### Peugeot-Citroën Profits Advance

PARIS, March 28 (AP-DJ).

Peugeot-Citroën, the holding company of the major French auto group, reported today a net non-consolidated profit for the 1976 fiscal year of 377.6 million francs (about \$66 million)—an increase of 193 per cent over the 1975 total of 122 million francs.

The company said the increase was essentially due to financial operations effected at the time of the merger with Citroën last year.

Operating profit rose 22.1 per cent to 195 million francs from the 159.8 million francs recorded a year earlier.

**Commerzbank Profits Rise**  
FRANKFURT, March 28 (AP-DJ).—Commerzbank profits rose 9.5 per cent to 159.3 million deutsche marks last year, the bank reported today.

The bank's supervisory board will recommend an unchanged annual dividend of nine marks per share.

The bank said that profits of the domestic group rose 19 per cent to 225.2 million DM.

reserves, which rose \$8 billion. That included a \$2.4 billion increase in Brazilian reserves, \$1.4 billion in South Korea's reserves and \$900 million in Argentina.

As a result, Morgan concluded, the net new financial requirements of the heaviest debtors among developing nations should be "well below those of last year." The forecast should cheer international financial circles.

The Morgan survey also notes that lenders are becoming "increasingly selective" in extending credit to Comecon countries, partly because those Communist nations of Eastern Europe do not provide the financial and economic data that banks consider essential. The Comecon countries' share of Eurocurrency borrowings dropped to 2.5 per cent from about 9 per cent last year.

As Eurocurrency lending shifts away from the developing and Comecon nations, it has stepped up to industrial and OPEC countries. The heaviest borrowers thus far this year, for example, were Britain, Venezuela and Sweden, followed by Brazil and France.

The total volume of lending in the Eurocurrency and international bond markets will amount to \$14.8 billion in the first quarter, Morgan estimated, about the same as last year's quarterly average.

**Russians Issuing Notes**  
WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP-DJ).—The Russians are becoming increasingly dependent on promissory notes as a means of financing their imports, according to the Central Intelligence Agency.

In most cases, these are five-year notes that both U.S. and European exporters are accepting in lieu of cash. The notes normally carry interest rates of 6.75 to 7.5 per cent. Often, importers raise their prices to increase the effective interest charge to 10 per cent or so, with full knowledge of the Russians.

The exporters discount the notes to Western banks, turning the promissory paper into what the CIA calls "a marketable credit instrument that is often viewed by Western banks as an alternative to direct lending" to the Soviet Union.

By using promissory notes, the Russians get around some bank concern about overvaluing directly to the Soviet Union. It also lets the Russians pretend they are not paying interest rates that are, in reality, much higher than basic Western charges.

In all, Moscow this year is expected to raise between \$1 billion and \$2 billion through such sections.

**U.S. to Issue Guidelines**  
Meanwhile, John Early, chief of the bank supervision unit of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., told a congressional committee that the FDIC, in exercising its supervision over "insured" banks, intends to provide written guidelines to bank examiners so that they can judge better the foreign loan commitments of U.S. banks.

## Late Buying Reduces Loss On Big Board

Poor Earnings Outlook  
Is Cited by Analysts

NEW YORK, March 28 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange continued today the downhill slide that began seven sessions ago. Trading was very quiet.

The Dow Jones industrial index, down 3.24 points at 3 p.m., ended 2.75 points lower at \$24.11. Volume totaled 18.71 million shares compared with 16.55 million Friday.

Brokers said the market continues to be troubled by the outlook for disappointing first-quarter earnings reports and by forecasts of rising interest rates as well as increased inflation.

Among the day's biggest losers, Elgin National dropped 4 to 24, Pillsbury 1 to 36, Northwest Industries 1 7/8 to 51 1/2, Union Carbide 3/4 to 58 1/2 and Merck 1 3/8 to 56 3/8.

Bethlehem Steel, which has forecast a first-quarter loss, fell 1 3/8 to 25 1/2.

Prices of some fertilizer companies were also lower following a bearish report on the industry. International Minerals was down 1 7/8 at 41 3/8, Williams Cos. declined 7/8 to 24 1/4 and First Mississippi 1 1/2 to 13 1/2.

In the gold mining sector, where weakness was ascribed to prospects of more U.S. Treasury gold sales, the Kansas City Gold & Silver Mining fell 1 1/4 to 41 1/2, Dome Mines 1 to 50 1/4, Campbell Redlake 1 1/4 to 28 and ASA 3/4 to 20 1/2.

American Motors gained 5/8 to 4 7/8. Ford, which introduced a new luxury model, rose 1/4 to 58. General Motors said it would phase out its Vega model and the stock eased 1/8 to 68 3/4.

Atlantic Richfield, up 1 3/4 at 52 7/8, said it will repurchase one million of its shares.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed lower in very light trading. The index lost 0.29 to 11.69.

Houston Oil rose 5/8 to 46 1/8; it received an offer to prospect for oil in Australia.

In Chicago, corn, oats and wheat futures prices fell while prices in the soybean complex were mixed.

**Japan Auto Exports Up**  
TOKYO, March 28 (AP-DJ).—Japanese auto exports in February totaled 329,549 units, up 6.3 per cent from January and up 10 per cent from the year-earlier Manufacturers Association said today.

The result is a shortage of mercury for immediate delivery, a squeeze on supplies for near-term future delivery and higher prices. These days, buyers in a hurry usually have to deal with either man and some have had to pay more than \$200 a flask. None of this is illegal, of course, but it does squeeze the market and works toward higher prices, traders say.

Last summer, traders note, flasks of the shiny fluid were trading quietly near \$80—a far cry from the \$700 a flask reached in 1965, before environmentalists forced cutbacks in mercury use in paint, fertilizer and drugs. Mercury waste is poisonous and difficult to get rid of.

World output fell 15 per cent from 1971 to 1975, when over 250,000 flasks were produced. Those users who remain, such as makers of thermometers, silent electric switches and caustic soda, have not been buying any more mercury than usual, dealers say.

"There isn't any rise in consumer demand" that would account for mercury's price rise, one says.

But there has been a drop in

## Deficit in U.S. Trade Sets Record

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP).—Oil imports helped push the U.S. trade balance into deficit by a record margin in February, the government reported today.

It marked the third time in the last four months that the size of the deficit has set a record.

The Commerce Department said that over-all, imports were \$1.866 billion larger than exports in February after adjustment for seasonal variations. That compared to the previous record deficit of \$1.87 billion in January. The trade deficit also had set a

record of \$1.034 billion in November.

The trade balance has not run a surplus since last May when it was \$380 million in the black. Administration analysts had expected the balance to run a little more into deficit this year than the \$5.87 billion last year. But the deficit in just the first two months of this year now stands at \$5.54 billion.

Administration analysts have maintained that trade deficits

Imports Up 3.4%, Exports Gain 2.2%

of the size of last year's are beneficial for the world economy because they help other nations establish stronger economies and thus increase their demand for U.S. goods.

Courtenay Slater, chief economist for the Commerce Department, said shipping problems stemming from ice-choked rivers and other effects of the winter continued to be a factor in the February trade performance.

But she said the size of the deficit so far is nothing to be alarmed about. "The February figures indicate a larger deficit than what we expect for the year," she said.

The trade accounts are still reflecting the fact that the U.S. economy is growing faster than those of its trading partners, she said, thus stimulating demand for imports faster than foreigners are buying U.S. exports. She said although a deficit for the full year is expected, continued recovery of overseas economies should return the deficit to more manageable proportions than has been exhibited in the last two months.

She added that the department expects a drop in oil imports over the next few months and the situation will be eased further later this year when oil from Alaska becomes available. But even with the Alaskan oil, she said she expected the U.S. trade deficit in 1977 to exceed last year's \$5.9 billion.

Oil imports were a crucial factor in the widening deficit as the price per barrel rose to \$13.02 from \$12.58 in January. The volume of total oil imports was off 18.9 per cent to 239.9 million barrels. But since imports usually drop more steeply than that in February, adjustment for seasonal variations translated the value of oil imports into a 5.6-per-cent increase.

Imports totaled \$11.67 billion, over-all a rise of 3.4 per cent. Exports, meanwhile, grew 2.2 per cent, to \$6.81 billion.

The value of all imports marked the third month in a row they have exceeded \$11 billion. Exports were still below the \$10.4 billion for December.

Calculated the way most other major nations compute their trade figures—to include the cost of insurance and freight in imports without affecting exports—the February deficit was a record \$4.86 billion. On this basis, the red ink showing for this year's first two months was \$6.12 billion.

**Venezuela Finds New Oil Deposits**  
CARACAS, March 28 (AP-DJ).—Venezuela's state oil firm, Roqueven, has made a new oil discovery in Lake Maracaibo involving a deposit said to contain approximately 100,000 barrels of oil, a spokesman for the company said over the weekend.

Roqueven, known as Phillips Petroleum prior to its nationalization in 1976, is one of 14 companies operating in the state-run oil industry.

The company spokesman said "initial tests" indicate that the new oil deposit could produce an average of about 4,500 barrels a day.

## Tool Orders In U.S. Climb

NEW YORK, March 28 (NYT).

New orders for machine tools in the first two months of 1977 totaled \$391.45 million and ran 55.9 per cent higher than in the like 1976 period, the National Machine Tool Builders' Association reported over the weekend.

However, shipments at \$313.75 million trailed the year-ago level by 5.3 per cent.

The industry backlog at the end of February reached \$1.58 billion, or \$22.4 million higher than in January. The backlog has grown by \$77.8 million since the end of 1976.

Machine tool sales are considered a reliable barometer in the overall economic outlook since the tools are required in major capital expansion programs in virtually all industries.

February orders for new machine tools amounted to \$181.85 million—a decline of 3.9 per cent from the January level but 32.7 per cent higher than in February 1976.

Shipments in February amounted to \$168.7 million, a gain of 15.3 per cent over January but a decline of 5.6 per cent from February 1976.

## Squeeze in Mercury Mart Lifting Prices

LONDON, March 28 (AP-DJ).—The market for the liquid metal mercury, often called quicksilver, has been booming. But some people say it has been cornered, or at least is being manipulated. Mercury's price here has more than doubled since last summer to around \$195 for a 76-pound flask. It also appears that two European traders played a role in that rise.

In the large, well-known commodities markets like those for coffee and tin, individuals rarely have much chance to influence prices unless they happen to be important producers or consumers of the product, and even then their impact is not always clear as these markets simply are too broad.

But mercury belongs to the group of two dozens or so esoteric raw materials known as "minor metals" whose markets are thin. Here, a large buyer or a large seller can have a greater impact on prices than in the broader major markets, analysts say.

Two of the mercury players are Howard Masters, a director of Lambert Metals Ltd., a London commodities firm with Irish financial backing, and Klaus Busch, managing director of Mondial Stahl & Metall, a Düsseldorf commodities firm with Saudi Arabian backing in the form of a 45 per cent stake owned by Triad Holding Corp., an investment vehicle of the Khashoggi group.

Both Mr. Masters and Mr. Busch readily concede they have been heavy mercury buyers in recent months. Both say they have long-term supply contracts to fill but both admit their recent buying may have been in excess of their immediate needs.

The result is a shortage of mercury for immediate delivery, a squeeze on supplies for near-term future delivery and higher prices. These days, buyers in a hurry usually have to deal with either man and some have had to pay more than \$200 a flask. None of this is illegal, of course, but it does squeeze the market and works toward higher prices, traders say.

Last summer, traders note, flasks of the shiny fluid were trading quietly near \$80—a far cry from the \$700 a flask reached in 1965, before environmentalists forced cutbacks in mercury use in paint, fertilizer and drugs. Mercury waste is poisonous and difficult to get rid of.

World output fell 15 per cent from 1971 to 1975, when over 250,000 flasks were produced. Those users who remain, such as makers of thermometers, silent electric switches and caustic soda, have not been buying any more mercury than usual, dealers say.

"There isn't any rise in consumer demand" that would account for mercury's price rise, one says.

But there has been a drop in

available supplies. Last fall, Algeria, Italy and Spain met and decided to stop supplying the market because prices were below production costs. Then Mr. Masters started buying and, a few months later, so did Mr. Busch. Meanwhile, Russian and Chinese supplies dried up.

"I've been riding the back of an extremely firm market," declares Mr. Masters. "There's no way I could manipulate the mercury market," he adds, taking suggestions by other traders that he is forcing prices higher as a compliment. But he does admit to buying more mercury than he currently needs "to keep the market strong."

Mr. Busch likewise says demand is not as weak as other traders think, but neither he nor Mr. Masters will disclose who their long-term clients are. Mr. Busch notes the mercury market is a highly volatile one.

"You need only buy or sell a couple of hundred flasks to bring it out of control," he says, acknowledging that his firm purchases "sometimes bring the market up."

# The Wobaco Group

1976 Highlights

	1974	1975	1976
Loans	402,870	(US\$000)	585,555
Deposits	551,095	761,955	958,017
Total Assets	601,195	808,798	1,012,544
Net Profits	3,113	4,211	5,061
Share Capital	21,600	21,600	21,600*
Total Capital Funds	25,338	28,049	31,610

\*Subscribed capital increased to \$37,500,000 on February 2nd 1977, of which \$21,600,000 is fully paid and \$15,900,000 is at call.

### MEMBER COMPANIES

Wobaco Holding Company S.A.—Luxembourg  
World Banking Corporation Limited—Nassau  
World Banking Corporation S.A.—Luxembourg  
World Banking & Trust Corporation (Cayman) Limited—Grand Cayman  
Wobaco Trust Limited—Nassau  
Wobaco Trust (Jersey) Limited—Jersey, Channel Islands  
Wobaco Investments Limited—London

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Bank of America Toronto Dominion Bank  
Banco de Santander Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.  
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**Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 28**[illegible][illegible]

## International Stock Indexes

	1877			
	Yest.	Frew.	High	Low
Amsterdam	51.30	51.30	51.30	57.80
London	101.81	102.90	107.85	101.81
Hankook	136.42	136.42	141.56	122.11
London 500	411.60	412.19	423.80	398.60
London 500	126.19	126.19	122.22	144.43
Paris	68.28	67.47	74.25	65.76
Wien	68.28	68.50	70.60	63.00
St. Petersburg	442.58	446.15	477.61	412.00
St. Petersburg	71.21	72.15	74.15	72.15
St. Petersburg (a)	4978.25	5008.51	5026.70	4928.00
St. Petersburg	307.79	308.60	311.19	302.80

## Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling
4½-5	4½-4½	3-4	10½-10½	
5½-5	4¾-4¾	3½-3½	10½-11½	
5½-5½	4¾-4¾	3½-3½	10½-11½	
5½-5½	4¾-4¾	3½-3½	11½-11½	
6½-6½	4¾-4¾	3½-3½	11½-12½	

## Tokyo Exchange

March 24, 1977			
	Price Yen	Price Yen	
U Grass	339	Matsuo E. Ato	546
W Grass	293	Mitsunobu Hori	118
W Print	305	Mitsunobu Hori	118
Bank	278	NAIOL Co	371
Photo	810	Mitsunobu Hori	441
Chi	179	Mitsunobu E. ee	546
U Ato	630	Mitsunobu E. ee	546
U Ato	289	Shimada	1,230
Air Lines	2,530	Sanyo Corp	2,830
U Ato E. Pwr	105	Sanyo Marine	283
U Ato	105	Sanyo Marine	283
U Brewery	384	Tokaido	246
U Ato	237	Tokyo	122
U Ato	231	Teijin Marine	453
U Ato	227	Tosay	546
U Ato	227	Toyota	1,480
A Div. Et. Rts.			

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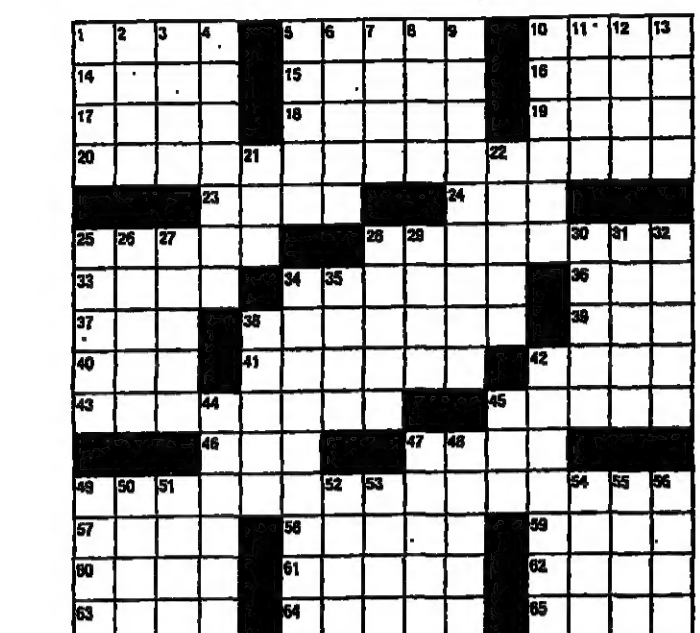
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## CROSSWORD—By Eugene T. Malachuk

- ACROSS**
- 1 Fishing adjunct
  - 5 Group of Boy Scouts
  - 10 Small amphibian
  - 14 Seed covering
  - 15 Spanish lasso
  - 16 Puccini piece
  - 17 Antihistone
  - 18 Chekhov
  - 19 Confined
  - 20 Quit boxing
  - 23 Bone: Prefix
  - 24 OPEC holding
  - 25 Heavenly food
  - 28 Tiny cavity whence a hair grows
  - 33 Amo follower
  - 34 Abnormal fear
  - 36 Stripling
  - 37 Kindred
  - 38 M.I.T. grad
  - 40 U.S. satellite
  - 41 Promontories
  - 42 Disconcert
  - 43 oblige
  - 45 Drapery
- DOWN**
- 1 Deep cut
  - 2 Sector
  - 3 Alpine snowfield
  - 4 Liquor containers
  - 5 Drummer's gear
  - 6 Parisian's income
  - 7 Swear word
  - 8 Indian
  - 9 Scaly antesters
  - 10 City south of Rome
  - 11 Hecrow eve
  - 12 Hook or sack
  - 13 Makes lace
  - 21 Dos Pamos book
  - 22 Actress Lee et al.
  - 23 James or Perry
  - 25 Pancho's friend
  - 27 Rich man
  - 28 "Chicago" director
  - 29 Woodwind
  - 30 Limpid
  - 31 Mario of stinging fame
  - 32 Pringles
  - 33 Constrains
  - 35 Steamy sound
  - 36 "grow on"
  - 42 Bondman's dream
  - 44 Careened
  - 45 Blonde shade
  - 47 Busing
  - 48 Restores to copy
  - 49 Pant
  - 50 Vanity case
  - 51 Ade
  - 52 Car for hire
  - 53 Angry
  - 54 Gallow
  - 55 To
  - 56 G.I. in England



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## WEATHER

	U	V	Overcast		U	V	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	14	21	Overcast	MADRID	13	20	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	10	17	Cloudy	MANAMA	25	32	Cloudy
ANKARA	17	24	Cloudy	MILAN	15	22	Cloudy
ANTWERP	12	19	Cloudy	MOSCOW	10	17	Cloudy
BEIRUT	16	23	Variable	MUNICH	17	24	Cloudy
BELGRADE	23	30	Clear	NEW YORK	17	24	Cloudy
BELLEVILLE	10	17	Cloudy	OSLO	10	17	Cloudy
BELMONT	10	17	Cloudy	PARIS	10	17	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	10	17	Cloudy	PRAGUE	10	17	Cloudy
CARACAS	10	17	Cloudy	ROME	10	17	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	10	17	Cloudy	SOFIA	10	17	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	10	17	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	10	17	Cloudy
DUBLIN	10	17	Cloudy	TOKYO	10	17	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	10	17	Cloudy	TORONTO	10	17	Cloudy
FLORENCE	10	17	Cloudy	WASAW	10	17	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	10	17	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	10	17	Cloudy
GENOVA	10	17	Cloudy	ZURICH	10	17	Cloudy
Helsinki	10	17	Cloudy				
ISTANBUL	10	17	Cloudy				
JAKARTA	10	17	Cloudy				
LEON	10	17	Cloudy				
LONDON	10	17	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	10	17	Cloudy				

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

March 28, 1977

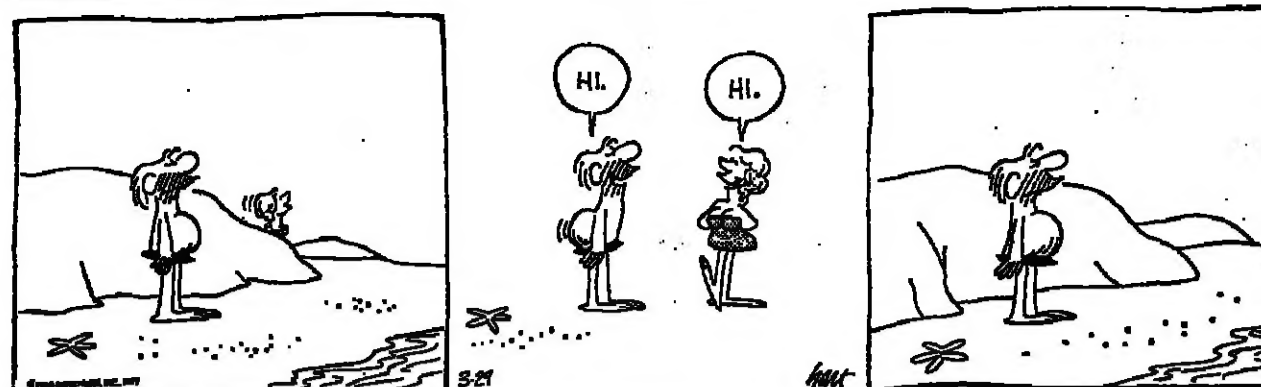
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on net prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the list: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.		Other Funds	
(d) Backdoor	\$94.35	(w) American Fund	\$4.99
(d) Capital Fund	\$94.35	(w) Canadian Fund	\$4.99
(d) Global Fund	\$94.35	(w) European Fund	\$4.99
(d) Stock Fund	\$94.35	(w) Japanese Fund	\$4.99
BANK OF AMERICA		(w) Latin American Fund	\$4.99
(d) Capital Fund	\$94.35	(w) Middle East Fund	\$4.99
(d) Global Fund	\$94.35	(w) Pacific Fund	\$4.99
(d) Stock Fund	\$94.35	(w) Swiss Fund	\$4.99
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.		(w) United States Fund	\$4.99
(d) Capital Fund	\$94.35	(w) World Fund	\$4.99
(d) Global Fund	\$94.35		
(d) Stock Fund	\$94.35		
CREDIT SUISSE			
(d) American Fund	\$94.35		
(d) Capital Fund	\$94.35		
(d) Global Fund	\$94.35		
(d) Stock Fund	\$94.35		
COT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT			
(d) Capital Fund	\$94.35		
(d) Global Fund	\$94.35		
(d) Stock Fund	\$94.35		
FIDELITY			
(d) American Fund	\$94.35		
(d) Capital Fund	\$94.35		
(d) Global Fund	\$94.35		
(d) Stock Fund	\$94.35		
G.T. (BERNARD) LIMITED			
(d) American Fund	\$94.35		
(d) Capital Fund	\$94.35		
(d) Global Fund	\$94.35		
(d) Stock Fund	\$94.35		
JARDINE FLEMING			
(d) American Fund	\$94.35		
(d) Capital Fund	\$94.35		
(d) Global Fund	\$94.35		
(d) Stock Fund	\$94.35		
LLOYDS INT. INC.			
(d) American Fund	\$94.35		
(d) Capital Fund	\$94.35		
(d) Global Fund	\$94.35		
(d) Stock Fund	\$94.35		
PROPERTY GROUP OVERS			
(d) American Fund	\$94.35		
(d) Capital Fund	\$94.35		
(d) Global Fund	\$94.35		
(d) Stock Fund	\$94.35		
REPSO			
(d) American Fund	\$94.35		
(d) Capital Fund	\$94.35		
(d) Global Fund	\$94.35		
(d) Stock Fund	\$94.35		
SOFIL GROUP GENEVA			
(d) American Fund	\$94.35		
(d) Capital Fund	\$94.35		
(d) Global Fund	\$94.35		
(d) Stock Fund	\$94.35		
SWISS BANK CORP.			
(d) American Fund	\$94.35		
(d) Capital Fund	\$94.35		
(d) Global Fund	\$94.35		
(d) Stock Fund	\$94.35		
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND			
(d) American Fund	\$94.35		
(d) Capital Fund	\$94.35		
(d) Global Fund	\$94.35		
(d) Stock Fund	\$94.35		
UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT			
(d) American Fund	\$94.35		
(d) Capital Fund	\$94.35		
(d) Global Fund	\$94.35		
(d) Stock Fund	\$94.35		

## PEANUTS



## B.C.



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



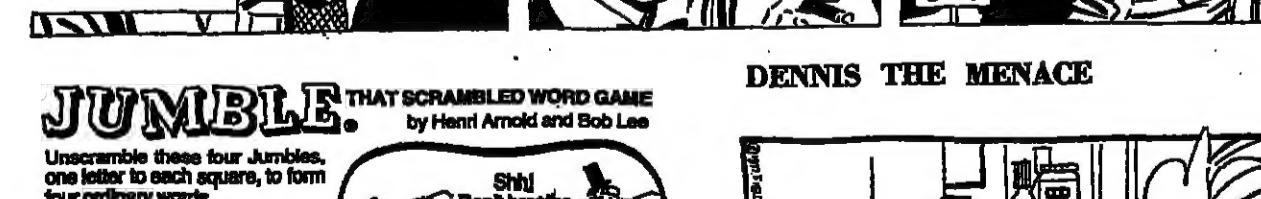
## REX MORGAN M.D.



## RIP KIRBY



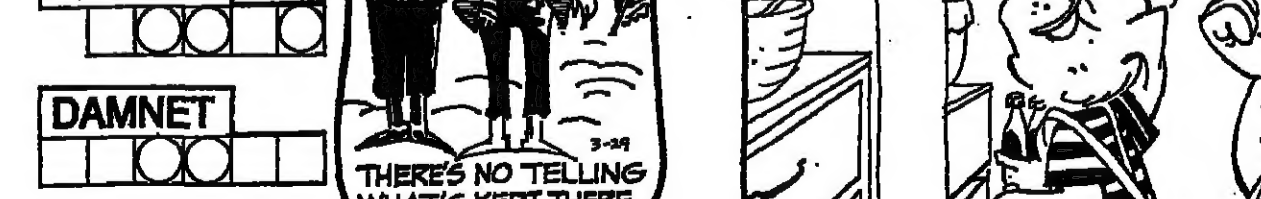
## JUMBLE



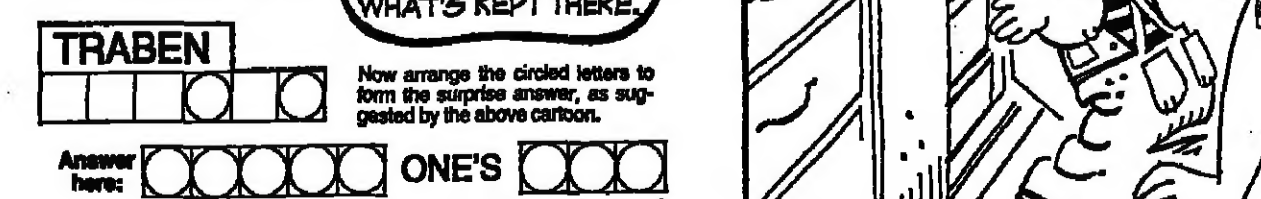
## DENNIS THE MENACE



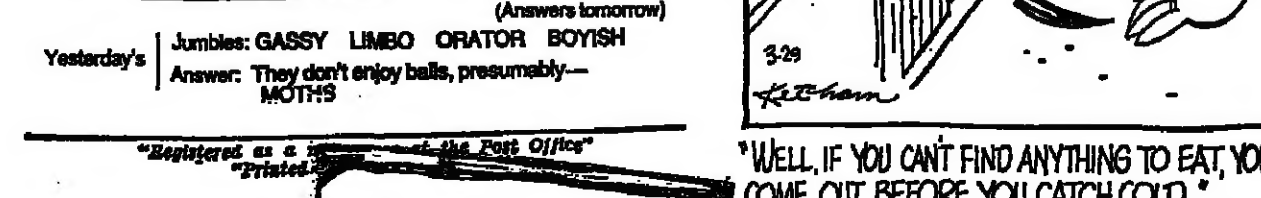
## JUMBLE



## JUMBLE



## JUMBLE



## BOOKS

## WHO IS TEDDY VILLANOVA?

By Thomas Berger, Delacorte/Seymour Lawrence, 247 pp., \$7.95

Reviewed by John Leonard

IN some way, Thomas Berger has gone over to the enemy. That is, in "Who Is Teddy Villanova?"—his eighth novel—he seems to have given up on language and intelligence as a means of coping with the modern world, especially in New York.

He seems also to have given up on Protestantism, considering what happens to Calvin, Knox and Zwingle in these pages. About all he hasn't given up on are the consolations of heterosexuality: those "polymorphous pervers" and their tracks on "vertical liberation" will never get him.

Which is not to say that "Who Is Teddy Villanova?" isn't full of language, intelligence, wit, and a certain charm. The story, however, is a parody of the American novel. It is also very funny, because Berger can't help himself. "The fundamental purpose of most caprices of language," we are told, is "to lure (us) away from panic." Hence the American wisecrack. Among American novelists, Berger is a wisecracker, a philosopher.

What he is up to this time is a parody of the pulp detective story, in which, of course, nothing is as it seems and nothing ever makes any sense. The story, moreover, is populated entirely by people who talk like big game hunters, but not always, because century books by such Englishmen as Thomas Babington Macaulay and John Ruskin.

It is well known that the 19th-century thought it had an answer for everything. Indeed, as Oscar Wilde observed, "Death and vulgarity are the only two facts in the 19th century that cannot explain away." And it appears to be Berger's point that there aren't any answers, any explanations for the modern world. Even the police are impotent. "Like all contemporary art forms," there is in its decadence, occupied solely with structure and not substance, more ritualistic role-playing.

The Enlightenment, then, had its chance, and if New York is the consequence, then it's back to the pre-Socratic drawing-board or—better yet—Berger has gone. "I threw up my thumbs," says Berger's private eye, Francis Wren, "disposing of the matter and with it the burden on my spirit. I have that kind of resilience. It compensates for a certain deficiency of stamina." This, in modern literature, is heroism.

Wren, naturally, is forever getting beaten up and doing nothing about it.

## Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 250 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks are necessarily consecutive.

Fiction

Last Week's Headline

1. "The Grapes of Wrath" by John Steinbeck

2. "The Catcher in the Rye" by J.D. Salinger

3. "The Great Gatsby" by F. Scott Fitzgerald

4. "The Sun Also Rises" by Ernest Hemingway

5. "The Sound and the Fury" by William Faulkner

6. "The Waste Land" by T.S. Eliot

7. "The Road to Nowhere" by J.R.R. Tolkien

8. "The Hobbit" by J.R.R. Tolkien

9. "The Lord of the Rings" by J.R.R. Tolkien

10. "The Silmarillion" by J.R.R. Tolkien

11. "The Hobbit" by J.R.R. Tolkien

12. "The Lord of the Rings" by J.R.R. Tolkien

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14. "The Hobbit" by J.R.R. Tolkien

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18. "The Lord of the Rings" by J.R.R. Tolkien

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20. "The Hobbit" by J.R.R. Tolkien

21. "The Lord of the Rings" by J.R.R. Tolkien

22. "The Silmarillion" by J.R.R. Tolkien

23. "The Hobbit" by J.R.R. Tolkien

24. "The Lord of the Rings" by J.R.R. Tolkien

25. "The Silmarillion" by J.R.R. Tolkien







## Art Buchwald

## 'That's Show Biz'

WASHINGTON—There was a time when being president of the United States was the highest office that any American could aspire to. But in recent years the presidency is only a stepping-stone to fame and fortune in show biz. A recent article in The New York Times revealed that the William Morris Agency has made deals for President Ford, Mrs. Ford, Susan Ford, and Steve Ford. The former president and his wife have contracts for two books with Harper and Row and Reader's Digest worth a million dollars. Ford will also work for NBC for the next five years doing documentaries, for which he will get a million dollars.

Mrs. Ford has a contract with NBC for the next two years to do documentaries and also appear on the "Today" show. She will be paid \$500,000 for her services. Jack Ford has been signed as an assistant to the publisher of Rolling Stone. Steve Ford will set in a television series in Hollywood and Susan Ford has just sold her photographs to Good Housekeeping.

Even President Nixon, who was driven out of office in disgrace, stands to make \$2 million or \$3 million from his book and TV appearances. With this kind of money being thrown around no one has any idea what President Carter's worth will be. But several big-name agents are already working on Mr. Carter's future as soon as he leaves office. I spoke to one of them.

"We're very excited. We'll get more money for the Carters than for any family that has ever lived in the White House. We're talking mega-bucks when we're talking about the Carters."

"But isn't it kind of early to start packaging the Carters now? I asked. 'He's only been President for a couple of months. We have to move fast. Car-

ter's not right now. In four years the bidding could go way down. I can get more money for Amy's memoirs now than for Ford's and Nixon's combined."

"I hope she's keeping a diary," I said.

"Guess what I've cooked up for Mrs. Lillian?"

"I have no idea."

"I've been talking to CBS about her being co-anchorwoman with Walter Cronkite on the evening news."

"Does Walter know about this?"

"It's not his decision," the agent said. "ABC sports wants Rosalynn Carter to do Monday night football with Howard Cosell."

"I didn't know Rosalynn knew anything about football."

"It doesn't matter. Rosalynn is interested in mental health and what better place to talk about it than with Howard during a pro football game."

\*\*\*

"What have you lined up for President Carter?"

"I have a firm \$3-million offer for his book. NBC is offering \$2 million for a documentary on how he brought peace to the Middle East and another \$2 million to host the 'Saturday Night Show,' as well as to fill in for Johnny Carson when Carson goes to Las Vegas."

"You know Carter's sister," he said.

"You mean Ruth Stapleton, the faith healer?" I replied.

"No, dummy, Gloria Carter Spear, the one who rides a motorcycle."

"Of course."

"I got an offer from the Dallas State Fair. They want her to fly over 15 Greyhound buses on her bike in tandem with Evel Knievel."

"What about the President's sons, Jack, Chip and Jeff?"

"Playboy wants all three of them."

"Gosh, I didn't know there was that much money in being president of the United States."

"Are you kidding? Any agent who can't get a minimum of \$10 million for a former president and his family shouldn't be in show business."

\*\*\*

## Lindbergh Case: A Suppressed Letter

By Peter Kihss

NEW YORK, March 28 (NYT).

A long-suppressed 5,000-word letter in which Bruno Richard Hauptmann wrote his mother a poignant, detailed claim of his innocence in the 1933 kidnap-murder of Charles A. Lindbergh Jr. became public yesterday.

His mother, Pauline, never received it in Ramens, Germany. It had remained in papers left by the late Col. Mark Kimberling, warden of Trenton State Prison, who sent a note to then Gov. Harold Hoffman of New Jersey.

"I am of the opinion that it might receive some press comment in Germany, but it might result in some unfavorable reaction, or, at least, in placing us in an embarrassing position for having released it from state prison."

Col. Kimberling retained the letter, in his German script with a translation made by his prison staff, in his personal file until he died in 1964. His wife kept it until she died later.

Hauptmann, a Bronx carpenter, was 36 years old when he was electrocuted on April 3, 1936. The 28-month-old son of Charles A. Lindbergh was abducted March 1, 1932, in Hopewell, N.J., and an extortionist received a \$50,000 ransom.

The text of the letter was released by the Associated Press after it was obtained by Carl Zed, its Trenton correspondent, jointly with Peter Yerkow, of the New York Daily News, from a source they did not identify.

Assuring his mother that "a he cannot help me, but would rather hurt me," Hauptmann's letter contained such rebuffs as these:

• On his arrest Sept. 19, 1934, the police seized all his shoes. One footprint had been found near the Lindbergh home, but the prosecution never produced a model impression of this or another footprint in a churchyard where the ransom was paid.

• Three times, New Jersey state police took fingerprints and hand prints from him, but at the trial it was denied that there had been any fingerprints of a kidnapper or even house-

hold members on the kidnap ladder or in the baby's room. "Nowhere was there an impression of mine," Hauptmann wrote.

• A chisel near the ladder was a "quite new" three-quarter-inch tool, whereas his set of chisels had only missing a one-and-a-quarter-inch chisel he had used a few weeks earlier in making a cupboard for his son.

• The investigators supposedly accounted for \$49,986 that had been disbursed, or \$14 less than the ransom total, but "one-half hour after the sentence," a state police officer sent by the prosecution asked him where \$30,000 or \$35,000 was.

"Since I am a foreigner and, besides, an irregular immigrant, I was a person on whom they could vent everything," Hauptmann wrote his mother.

"I was pictured only as a wild animal and it was hammered into the hearts of the people that I was a German machine-gunner," he wrote. He added, "Yes, I fulfilled my duty to my fatherland as becomes a man."

Hauptmann sent an accompanying letter in English to Col. Kimberling, whose responsibility included censoring prison mail. In this he said:

"For translation of this letter I really would be very thankful. What I have written is only the truth. The same, I would be glad if the governor would read this letter over. I know, dear sir, it is quite some time to you, but I really don't know to whom I shall go to my present affair. Thanks for your kindness. Very respectfully, B. Hauptmann."

Gov. Hoffman had already responded to an appeal from Hauptmann and talked with him in his prison cell Oct. 15, 1935. The governor's notes later indicated the condemned man urged some of the same arguments on him and appealed that night—and again that December by letter—for a lenient sentence or any other kind of relief.

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Bruno Hauptmann on trial

AP

innocent man in such a way," he said. He said he had a "clear conscience" and concluded, "The hope that justice will conquer, I greet you most affectionately, your dear son, Richard."

The text of the letter was released by the Associated Press after it was obtained by Carl Zed, its Trenton correspondent, jointly with Peter Yerkow, of the New York Daily News, from a source they did not identify.

Assuring his mother that "a he cannot help me, but would rather hurt me," Hauptmann's letter contained such rebuffs as these:

• On his arrest Sept. 19, 1934, the police seized all his shoes. One footprint had been found near the Lindbergh home, but the prosecution never produced a model impression of this or another footprint in a churchyard where the ransom was paid.

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